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A FEW LINES OPEN.

The Northwestern and Lake Shore Are Running Local Trains.

TROOPS ARRIVE IN CHICAGO

They Do Not Seem to Be of Any Account, However.

DEBS TALKS OF ANOTHER CIVIL WAR

He Says That the Responsibility Is Upon the General Managers—Strike Denounced by Queen and Crescent Men.

Chicago, July 4.—General Manager Egan still remains steadfast in his purpose to fight it out to a finish with the American Railway Union. When asked this morning concerning the overtures made to President Debs for a settlement, Mr. Egan replied: "We have made no overtures to the American Railway Union and have held no conferences with its officers. More than that we shall hold no conferences with him. So far as the railroads are concerned with this fight, they are out of it. It has now become a fight between the United States government and the American Railway Union, and we shall leave them to fight it out."

"The railroad companies do not recognize in this strike the element of Pullmanism, and will not have it interjected into the question at any stage of any proposition. We have no compromise to offer, and there is none that we will accept, as the railroads are standing together and there is no backdown from our previously announced position. We are filling the places of the strikers, whom we consider no longer in our service."

This is the most important declaration made yet, because it puts the strikers beyond all hope of ever getting back to their

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

old places, and will make them more desperate than ever. It is a fight to the death, and the strikers now realize it. This is the reason why the railroads are so anxious for state and federal protection.

Lake Shore trains are running, with slight delays, as usual. It required something of an effort to transport the troops from Fort Sheridan, but early in the morning the infantry was taken south and divided up between Blue Island, Grand Crossing and the stock yards.

The Northwestern, so far as its local traffic is concerned, is in very good shape. All trains on the Milwaukee and Wisconsin divisions are running on schedule time, and only two trains on the Galena division failed this morning. The old engineers have returned and many of the firemen, and the officials are confident there will be no more trouble.

Soldiers in the Yards.

The train carrying half of the Second battalion, Fifteenth regiment of infantry to the stockyards left the Lake Shore depot early this morning, but at 8 o'clock tonight was still sidetracked, not where the managers intended it to be, but close enough for the boys in blue to unload their horses, ammunition, four Hotchkiss rifles, cannon and supplies and go into camp a wearied and jaded lot of men, not having slept for twenty-four hours and without food, with the exception of a single hastily snatched meal during that time. The day was a trying one for the troops and the police and one of intense excitement from daybreak until night. Besides the 150 men composing Companies C and D of the Fifteenth infantry, there were a company of cavalry and a battery of artillery and a squad of seventy-five policemen. On the latter fell the brunt of keeping in control a crowd wild with excitement, inflamed by passion and frequent draughts from the neighboring saloons, which did the most phenonenal business they ever knew.

Women Uncouple Cars.

The military train pulled into the yards at the foot of Halstead street at 2 o'clock this morning. There it continued to switch up and down until twilight, when the attempt to move it further was abandoned. Six times the train was uncoupled by the strikers or their sympathizers in spite of the fact that on every car sat the bronzed and seasoned army men, who had seen service and knew how to shoot, and who declared they would do so if any one attempted to interfere with the train. This they would have done, but the strikers were too agile for them. Before the rifles could be aimed the offenders would back in the midst of the crowd, where it would have been worse than folly to shoot, jeering and hooting at the discomfited militiamen. Only once did the soldiers look calmly on at two persons uncouple the train, and, although they had plenty of time to shoot, failed to do so. In this case the persons were women.

Deserted Their Engine.

The scene was noteworthy when Engineer Wrenn and Fireman Culp, both employes of the Lake Shore road, who had been running the engine pulling the military train all day, concluded to quit. With wild cheers, the crowd rushed at the two men, and, despite their resistance, picked them up and bore them aloft for a distance of three or four blocks. Of course this settled the question of moving for the night. The soldiers walked the remaining distance to Dexter park, where they had a bite to eat and a well earned rest. They carried their baggage with them. The horses were put up in the stock yards.

Ready to Do Murder.

Some trouble occurred at Root and Thirtieth streets. A Lake Shore passenger train, which left the Rock Island depot at 3:04 o'clock, was detained by the strikers, who clambered upon the engine and tried to induce Engineer Weber to quit. J. C. Harris, an employe of the railroad, started to pull a revolver. American Railway Union delegates demanded that

EUGENE DEBS.

they disarm the man, but the officers refused to do so and the men took it in their own hands and threw him beneath a freight car and would have killed him had not the police interfered. A young man named Miller, a reporter for a morning paper, would have suffered a similar fate but for a similar interference. The young man did not choose his criticism of the mob, and this, added to the fact that the paper in question has taken a partisan view of the strike, siding with the railroads, was more than the crowd could bear. They seized him and struck him several times and he was rescued with difficulty. There were about 5,000 persons in the mob. While the military train was moving it was guarded part of the time on both sides by squads of armed men, in addition to those who rode on top. Nothing was done at the stock yards except the moving of Swift & Co.'s train of meat. After the troops had abandoned their train and gone into camp the crowd derailed the two rear cars of the train, and then, satisfied with their day's work, and finding no more soldiers or policemen to harass, they quietly disappeared.

DEBS'S INDICTMENT ORDERED.

Attorney General Olney Instructs District Attorneys to Enjoin Strikers.

Washington, July 4.—The attorney general this morning telegraphed to United States District Attorney Milchrist at Chicago to have the grand jury convene as soon as possible in order that indictments may be found against President Debs and other officials of the American Railway Union in conformity with the omnibus injunction issued by the United States district court at Chicago. Commenting on this action, the attorney general said:

"We have been brought to the ragged edge of anarchy and it is time to see whether the law is sufficiently strong to prevent this condition of affairs. If not the sooner we know it the better, that it may be changed."

Attorney General Olney has also instructed United States District Attorneys Perry, Kansas; Lyons, Michigan; Burke, Indiana; Brinsmabe, Cleveland, O.; Cleveland, Cincinnati; Garder, San Francisco, Cal.; Denny, Los Angeles, Cal., and Shutt, Springfield, Ill., to apply to the United States district court for an omnibus injunction against the strikers in their vicinity similar to the Chicago injunction granted by Judge Grosscup.

The attorney general this morning appointed H. F. Ferguson, of Albuqurque, N. M., assistant United States district attorney to proceed in the courts at that point against the strikers.

Troops at the Stock Yards.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., July 4.—Half of the Second battalion of United States troops from Fort Sheridan arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock and are now encamped in Dexter park, just inside the yards. The battalion includes companies B and D—in all, about 100 men, under command of Captain Hats.

At 8 o'clock Swift & Co. succeeded in getting out the stalled train of beef, which has been on the track at Halstead and Fortieth streets since Monday afternoon. Thirty men from Company B, under command of Captain Chapman, together with 100 policemen, took up a position alongside of the train and marched with it to the Michigan Central tracks. The crowd of hangers-on did not number more than 500 and they remained at a distance. The train went east at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The train carries $150,000 worth of meat.

Charged with Bayonets.

When the soldiers marched back to camp they were followed by a crowd of about 800 men and boys, who cursed and yelled at the men until Captain Chapman ordered a charge with bayonets on Halstead street switch, which had the effect of scattering the crowd.

The Situation at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—The railroads are not making much of an effort to overcome the strike difficulty today. The majority of them have given their employes until tomorrow to return to work, and if by that time the men do not resume work their places will be filled by non-union men.

The Chicago and Alton train for Chicago and the Wabash passenger trains for the east were abandoned last night. The morning passenger trains were started without delay, but it is feared that they will be stopped along the lines. The different railroads have dismissed nearly two-thirds of their clerical force on account of the strike. The Missouri Pacific switchmen announce their intention of returning to work tomorrow morning. They say they are not members of the American Railway Union and only went out through sympathy.

A petition is being circulated throughout the business community declaring the strike unjustifiable and calling on the government to take the matter in charge. If the strike continues until Sunday a food famine is feared.

Trains Moving on Blue Island.

Blue Island, Ill., July 4.—The great blockade on the Rock Island railroad was entirely released at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon and trains that had been tied up for five days began to move. The first of the trains that were stalled at Joliet came up the track guarded by soldiers. The ten cars, all of them Pullmans, made up the train.

The Grand Trunk Is Tied Up.

Port Huron, Mich., July 4.—The Grand Trunk railway is tied up here. The employes, both here and in Sarnia, on the Canadian side, went out during the night. So soon as a train reaches here it is killed. The strikers permit all trains to enter the city, but none to leave it.

Deserted Their Train.

St. Louis, Mo., July 4.—The Southwestern limited passenger train on the Big Four road, which left here at 8 o'clock a. m., is tied up at the bridge junction at East St. Louis and at 1 o'clock p. m. there is no prospects of its immediate release. The tie-up was caused by the engineer and fireman deserting the locomotive and allowing the train to stand on the main track. No engineer and fireman can be secured to take charge of the train. No reason is given at the company's office here for the desertion of the engineer and the rest of the crew other than that they have struck through sympathy with the Pullman employes. The westbound passenger train on the Big Four, due here at 7:30 o'clock a. m., is still tied up at Mattoon, Ill., and the railroad people are unable to say when it will reach here.

Condemning the Strike.

New Orleans, July 4.—A large meeting of the employes of the Queen and Cresent was held this evening to consider the matter of the strikes now pending in the west, growing out of differences between the Pullman Car Company and its employes. Resolutions were adopted condemning the strile as unjust, protesting against it and pledging their loyalty and hearty support to their company in their efforts to maintain unimpaired the train service in all its departments.

Freight Conductors Quit.

Cincinnati, July 4.—A majority of the freght conductors of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville roads went out on a strike this morning, refusing to haul freight switched by non-union men. The yardmasters of the Chesapeake and Ohio at Covington quit work this morning and the situationon that road is decidedly bad. Fifty United States deputy marshals came down from Columbus this morning and were distribued among the various railroad yards.

Strikers Do as They Please.

San Francisco, Cal., July 4.—The strikers acted in a high-handed manner in Oakland all day today. They held up local trains and pulled off the firemen and brakemen. The militia is getting ready to take the field. At Sacramento the state troops refused to disperse the strikers and finally marched back to their armories without accomplishing anything.

ADLAI IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Battlefield Celebration at Guilford Was a Great One.

Raleigh, N. C., July 4.—A special to The News and Observer from Greensboro says 15,000 people were present at the Fourth of July celebration at Guilfor Courthouse today. The orators were Professor E. A. Alderman, of the University of North Carolina; Vice President Stevenson, Judge Simonton, of South Carolina Chief Justice Shepard, Dr. R. P. Battle, Lope Elias, Dr. Richard Battle and Judge Scenck.

At the close of the speaking Vice President Stevenson received an ovation from the multitude.

LIVELY IN SAVANNAH.

Two Serious Fights Occur—One May Cause a Death.

Savannah, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The entire city was given up today to the Fourth of July celebration and every citizen, old and young, male and female, took a hand. In the morning the Georgia Hussars celebrated by raising a new flag pole, on which the stars and stripes were run up by Captain Berg, of the steamship Birmingham. The speech of the occasion was made by Mr. A. R. Lawton, Jr., and was responded to by Captain Beirne Gordon on the part of the troops. In the afternoon 2,000 people went down to Tybee to witness the field day sports and take in the sea breezes. Half as many spent the day at Thunderbolt and other resorts.

The day was a very quiet one, with no casualties, until this afternoon, when a motorman, named W. W. Williams, on the West Broad street line, was badly cut up by Julius Bieber, who cursed him and the conductor for not stopping the car soon enough. Bieber was arrested and Williams was sent to the hospital in a bad condition.

Tonight about 8 o'clock Peter C. Richardson, an old man, got into a row with a printer, named Joseph F. Tupeville. Tupeville knocked him down and the old man got up and rushed on him with a knife, cutting him six times, once in the left lung and one bad gash on the back, besides several smaller wounds. Tupeville is in a serious condition and may not live. Richardson was arrested.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

An Explosion Occurs and a Man Disappears from the Street.

Cincinnati, July 4.—Jack Driver, of the Royal Paint and Varnish Company, of Sycamore and Court streets, was blown to pieces at Sixth and Main streets late tonight. The streets were full of people when suddenly there was a deafening explosion, houses rocked, glass fell from windows in all directions and a panic ensued. A moment before the explosion Driver was seen coming down the street. Suddenly the explosion was heard and his body was torn to hundreds of pieces. The mass was scooped together and taken to the morgue, where a friend succeeded in identifying it. Whether it was dynamite or nitro-glycerine is not known.

Negroes Fight at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 4.—Independence Day was generally observed here and throughout Florida. A large majority of the white people of Jacksonville went down to Pablo Beach to witness a prize drill between local military companies and bicycle races. The negroes celebrated at Riverside park. This latter celebration was marked by numerous brawls and two negroes were perhaps fatally cut. At St. Augustine a premature explosion of powder severely injured three small boys. One of them is likely to lose his sight.

A Novelty in Mississipi.

Jackson, Miss., July 4.—(Special.)—The first celebration of the Fourth since the war occurred here today. Thousands of people attended. General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, and Captain J. F. Merry, of Iowa, were the orators. A fire drill, bicycle races, barbecue and fireworks tonight formed the features of the day.

Raining at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., July 4.—(Special.)—Observance of the national holiday here was general and uneventful. It rained heavily all day, which prevented out-door sports. In the afternoon the colored troops paraded and had a review. There were no casualties.

A Boy's Head Blown Off.

Middlebury, Vt., July 4.—Percy R. Smith, the sixteen-year-old son of Daniel Smith, of Ripton, had his head blown off by the firing of a cannon last night. He stood a few feet away with a crowd. The others escaped injury.

An Anvil Explodes.

Lima, O., July 4.—An anvil exploded at Harrod, twelve miles east of here, this morning, killing Henry Smith and fatally wounding Frank Askins.

WHY HE WAS KILLED.

Witnesses Testify That the Public Expected Ross to Be Shot.

TALLEY WAS LOOKING FOR IT

When He Got the News He Said the Suspense Was Over.

LETTERS TO ANNIE SKELTON SHOWN

Ed Ross, a Brother of the Slain Banker, Identified the Writing in Nearly All of Them.

Huntsville, Ala., July 4.—(Special.)—The evidence for the prosecution in the Talley case closed this afternoon. Nine witnesses were examind today. The drift of the examination was a continuation of the attempt to connect Judge Talley with the Ross killing through the sending of the said telegram. On cross examination Judge Bridges said that he excluded the telegram in the previous trial on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case of the Skelton boys for killing Ross, which was as Judge Talley stated on the trial.

Ed H. Ross proved that he sent a telegram to his brother at Stevenson warning him to be on the look out for the Skeltons. Fifteen letters from R. C. Ross to Annie Skelton were shown to him. He thought the handwriting of fourteen was that of his brother, but couldn't say as to the other one. The address on eight envelopes was not in his brother's handwriting.

William Huddleston, mayor of Stevenson, and a telegraph operator testified about the telegrams, but said he did not get any telegram or money from John Caloway, the negro, who stated that he tried to send one to Mrs. Ross after the killing. The witness did not deliver Ross's telegram because he did not have time. The witness did go to the hotel to see if Ross was there to advise with him and see what was the trouble and give him a message. He sent a Mr. Green for Baun, the town marshal. Ross had not arrived. Immediately after the arrival of Ross Talley spoke and shook hands with him and turned away, when the shooting began.

J. F. Gautney, the stenographer who took down the evidence in the preliminary trial of the Skelton boys, testified that Judge Talley's telegram was ruled out by Judge Bridges because it had no connection with the case.

Dr. Rorex, of Scottsboro, stated that he saw Judge Talley at the depot February 4th and suggested to him that a hack be sent for, as some one might get hurt. Talley replied that his friends could take care of themselves. The witness suggested that a telegram be sent to Stevenson to arrest the parties, to which Talley did not reply, but said he was waiting there to see if any one sent a telegram.

Jesse E. Brown, an attorney of Scottsboro, saw Judge Talley on February 4th, shortly after he heard of the killing, and handed him a telegram. Talley said: "Our suspense is over. We want you to be with us." This the witness understood to be a wish to employ him to defend the Skelton boys. The witness continued: "I replied I must take time to consider. I later declined and never was employed by either side and at no time did the relation of counsel and client exist as to any of the parties and myself."

Brown said he saw Ross twice in Atlanta. All the trouble grew out of Ross's relations with Annie Skelton.

The defense proved by Green that Huddleston told him to go for a marshal.

AGREEMENTS ARE OFF.

Some of the Senators Say That They Are No Longer Pledged.

Washington, July 4.—(Special.)—Several leading democrats of the senate who oppose many features of the tariff bill they adopted last night, but who voted for them to prevent the defeat of the bill, have no hesitation in stating that they are no longer bound by any agreement. They are, therefore, encouraging the leaders of the house to change the bill materially and promise their support in the changes. One of the leaders of the house told me tonight that he was confident the house was now in a position to make any changes it desired and to force the senate to adopt them.

"The house conferees," he continued, "will insist upon many changes from the senate amendments to the Wilson bill. It will be reshaped on the lines of the Wilson bill. The house will put coal and iron on the free list, and it will change the sugar schedule materially. Certainly the one-eighth and one-tenth discriminating duties will be stricken out and a simple ad valorem duty imposed alike on all sugars."

"What about the wool and cotton schedules?"

"We expect to change them back to the lines of the original bill."

"And the income tax?"

"Well, the senate has made no material change in that except limiting it to five years. That is all right. In that time there will be a just experiment. Then we can reenact it if necessary."

"When will the bill go to the president?"

"Not later than the 1st of August. I apprehend no lengthy delay."

Sentence Commuted.

At the earnest request of Colonel Cabaniss, the president has commuted to five months the sentence of G. W. Johnson, of Fortyth, convicted of violating the internal revenue laws and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. McDonald, of Waycross, Ga., are here on their bridal tour. They go to New York tomorrow.

Michigan a Populists.

Lansing, Mich., July 4.—The populist party in convention here tonight nominated A. W. Nichols, of Greenville, for governor.

Connecticut Populists.

Hartford, Conn., July 4.—The people's party convention met here today and nominated the following state ticket: Governor, Edwin C. Bingham, Cheshire; lieutenant governor, Joshua L. Perkins, Killingly; secretary of state, E. R. Clinner, Naugatuck; comptroller, Timothy D. Sullivan, Hartford; treasurer, William W. Wheeler, Meriden.

A Populist State Ticket.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 4.—The state convention of the people's party today nominated the following candidates for state offices: Governor, Dr. D. Frank Powell, of LaCrosse; lieutenant governor, Frank S. Mock, Monroe; secretary of state, M. T. Larabe, of Chippewa Falls; state treasurer, G. S. Chersinger, of Fon du Lac; attorney general, Carl Runge, of Milwaukee.

THE TIGER'S BIG DAY

Tammany Celebrates and Perspires in Honor of the Nation's Birthday.

PAT WALSH TALKS TO THE BRAVES

He Gives Them an Injection of True Jeffersonian Democracy.

THEY HEAR ABOUT THE INCOME TAX

Mr. Cleveland Could Not Go—Senator Hill Sent a Letter, Too, Giving a Synopsis of His Views.

New York, July 4.—The society of Tammany celebrated the 118th anniversary of American independence in Tammany hall today with the customary accompaniments. The big wigwam on Fourteenth street was decorated inside and outside with flags and streamers. The main hall where the oratory took place, was especially resplendent in colors. Floral wreaths set off the front of the platform. Around the front of the galleries were the flags of the different states in the union, and between each of the flags was a large streamer of red, white and blue. The doors of the wigwam were open as early as 9 o'clock, when the crowds began to flock in. Quite a number of ladies were present in the boxes on each side of the hall.

The Tammany members were out in force, all in their regulation uniform of high silk hats and frock coats. To this was added profuse perspiration, for the day was one of the hottest on record, and the throng in the hall was great. Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, grand sachem, was among the first to arrive. While the sachems were making arrangements downstairs, Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment band entertained the wigwam audience upstairs.

It was nearly 10:30 o'clock when the speakers and sachems arrived. They marched up the hall headed by Coroner Dobbs and took seats on the platform. It was observed that ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and Bourke Cockran were absent. Mayor Gilroy opened the proceedings by calling upon the Tammany Glee Club to sing "The Old Banner Waving." After this song Mayor Gilroy made a short address. After the glee club sang again, the declaration of independence was read by Maurice F. Holohan. Then Miss Ernestine D. Bernes rendered a song.

The "long talks" were made by Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, and Representative Bailey, of Texas. The short talks were many. While Senator Walsh was speaking Richard Croker, who arrived from Europe this morning, entered and was warmly received. Among the numerous letters of regret was the following:

Mr. Cleveland Sent Regrets.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, June 29.—Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Sachem, Etc.—Dear Sir: I regret that it is impossible for me to accept the kind invitation I have received to attend the celebration of the 118th anniversary of American independence by the Tammany society. There never was a time in our nation's history when the celebration of an independence day so impressively reminded us of the meaning and significance of its commemoration. The day is celebrated, not because on the 4th day of July, 118 years ago, certain English colonies in America secured their freedom and independence, but because on that day the first step was taken on this continent toward trusting human government to the control and management of the people to be governed. This reflection leads to the further thought that such a project could never have been entertained, except in the faith and expectation that those entrusted with self-government would guard and cultivate that unselfish and self-sacrificing devotion to their scheme of government which is absolutely essential to its purity and safety. Inasmuch as this sentiment is the life of our institutions and because they are threatened with the stifling atmosphere of selfishness and cupidity, we should so commemorate Independence Day as to stimulate and intensify a patriotic love of our government for its own sake, while our rejoicing should be measured by the extent to which we and all our countrymen are imbued with this feeling. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Senator Hill Writes, Too.

The following letter came from Senator Hill:

"United States Senate, Washington, D. C., June 30, 1894.—Dear Sir: While thanking the Tammany society for its courtesy, I find that it is impossible to accept the invitation to attend its celebration on July 4th.

"The country is now passing through a period of financial and industrial depression the like of which has not been experienced in years. It may be attributed in part to natural causes, in part of unwise legislation, in the past, and in part to sensitiveness toward contemplated changes in our government policies.

"Political uneasiness, distrust of private and official rectitude, public scandal with or without some foundation, fickleness of popular opinion and the suggestions of false or foolish remedies are always incident to such a crisis. It is a time for level heads and genuine courage.

"The country demands the exhibition of true statesmanship at this hour on the part of those administering the government; it demands adhesion to well-established constitutional principles; it demands the maintenance of an honest and vigorous but patriotic partisanship, not in efforts to build up patronage for the sake of punishing adversaries and rewarding sycophants, but by the broad and liberal policy of strengthening party organizations everywhere and encouraging devotion to correct principles of government, it demands the adoption of a definite fiscal policy to prevent the government from longer drifting towards the rocks of financial chaos; and finally demands a foreign policy which extends American sympathies to free republics rather than to monarchies.

"The evils which now temporarily afflict us cannot be cured by the adoption of every passing 'ism' of the hour. They cannot be remedied by the endorsement of populistic or socialistic doctrines.

Class Legislation.

"Class legislation attacks upon the vested right of property, the centralization of power in the general government, unequal and unjust taxation, the usurpation of the reserved privileges and prerogatives of the states, unholy coalitions with third parties, a compromise or abandonment of essential principles and a change merely for the sake of change will only aggravate rather than alleviate the difficulties.

"It is a fit time for old-fashioned Jeffersonian principles to come to the front and timid, apologetic and incompetent counsels to go to the rear.

"A faithful and economical administration of public affairs in the nation, state and municipality; the reduction of public burdens, a tariff for revenue, the preservation of American industries, honest labor for the honest workingmen, the restoration of the currency of the constitution—gold and silver—as the standard money of the country, without discriminating against either metal; state sovereignty, local self-government, home rule for cities, honest elections and fair primaries, opposition to fraud and corruption, the speedy punishment of crime duly proven, whether against those in our own ranks or in the ranks of our adversaries; the suppression of official blackmailing, and the enforcement of a high standard of personal and official integrity. This in brief is our creed, and if we are but true to ourselves and pursue the path of duty as outlined, neither diverted nor dismayed by the premature boasts and clamor of our opponents, we shall deserve to win as glorious victories in the future as we have won in the past. I remain your fellow citizen,

"DAVID B. HILL."

Walsh Talks Plainly.

Senator Walsh bore testimony to the loyalty of Tammany to the party nominee, however much it may have protested in convention and expressed the gratitude of the south to Tammany for the sympathy it extended in the dark days that followed the war. He spoke of the reunited north and south; of the day we celebrate; the returning prosperity of the south, and then touched upon the political issues of the day. "The southern people," he said, "are dissatisfied with the financial legislation of the federal government, as well as with the burdensome duties imposed by the protective tariff. The south favors the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes. It favors the remonetization of silver. Business needs a larger volume of currency. With the immense growth of the country it is believed that this government has the power to establish a financial system independent of the nations of Europe and the ability to maintain the free coinage of silver and gold and preserve both at a parity.

"As the United States are independent politically of European nations, so should they be financially. The south believes that the federal government should restore the free siver and gold coinage of the constitution, which it maintained until 1873, at a ratio first of 15 and then of 16 to 1, and that it should do this with or without international agreement. It is maintained that an income tax has no place in the tariff bill and that no such imposition should be fastened on the wealth of the country. This tax is denounced as unconstitutional and inquisitorial and undemocratic. It is characterized as sectional and as class legislation. It is denounced as a tax upon industry and thrift. Its opponents speak of it as an effort to engraft upon our republican form of government the objectionable taxing features of Great Britain and other monarchical governments of Europe as the price that the nobility pay for class privileges, but these arguments are not tenable.

Arguing for the Income Tax.

"An income tax is the most certain, most equitable and just of all forms of taxation, because it places the burden upon those who are best able to bear it. The wonder is that after its enactment it was ever abolished. The party that agreed to it betrayed the rights of the masses. The repeal of the income tax was carried by the advocates of a protective tariff because it made more secure the necessity for taxation by import duties, thus imposing upon the people the burdens of high protective duties on the plea of raising revenue for the support of the government. While it is true that the citizens of the respective states have to pay taxes for the support of city, county and state government, that is no reason why they should not, in proportion to their ability, contribute to the support of the federal government. That the wealth of the country as a republic should be practically exempt from federal taxation is a proposition that the fathers of the republic never would have sustained. That the entire tax for the support of the government should be placed on consumption is a monumental wrong.

"It is true the fathers are on record as in favor of a tax on imports for the support of the government. That was the only available plan in the early days. It served for revenue and incidental protection to build up the industries of the country."

BROWNE AS A GODDESS.

He Led a Procession of Coxeyites and Spoke from Horseback.

Washington, July 4.—Appropriate observance of Independence Day occurred at the Washington monument. The Washington Light Infantry and batteries A, D, C, N and G, headed by the United States Marine band, and the Mount Pleasant drum corps, marched to the monument from the Arlington hotel as an escort to the participants in the programme, which begun at 10 o'clock. There was a large attendance. General John C. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, was master of ceremonies and after the battery had fired a salute, he introduced Rev. Dr. Elliott, who made the invocation. E. B. Hay read the declaration of independence and Senators Sherman, of Ohio, and Jarvis, of North Carolina, made speeches. Senator Sherman referred to the labor troubles and said that if each side recognized the rights of the other as applied in the golden rule, there would be no more disorder and strikes.

Music by the band and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," the 100th psalm and "America" completed the programme. Secretary Gresham and Secretary Herbert occupied seats on the platform.

The Coxeyites celebrated today with a street parade and speech-making at the Peace monument, at the eastern entrance of the capitol grounds. Carl Browne, clean shaven and wearing a wig of long yellow hair, impersonated the Goddess of Liberty. He rode a small white horse, from the back of which he addressed a crowd of some two or three hundred. The majority of the crowd, judging from their expressions, expected a repetition of the former effort of the commonwealers to hold a public meeting at the capitol.

In this they were disappointed. As soon as the head of the procession reached the Peace monument a halt was made and Browne delivered a fifteen-minute address. He spoke of the present depression throughout the country, the needless expense of paying interest on bond issues, and the need of good roads. At the conclusion of his address, the "army," headed by several mounted police, started on the return march to their headquarters at Bladensburg, Md.

The authorities were determined that Browne and his followers should not enter the capitol grounds for the purpose of holding their meeting and the regular capitol guards were reinforced by some fifty officers of the district force to check any advance that the commonwealers might make in this direction. There were about 150 men all told in the procession.

A WARSHIP DAMAGED

During the Montgomery's Trial Trip a Serious Explosion Occurs.

HER MACHINERY TORN TO PIECES

The New Vessel Is Likely to Be Out of Commission.

SECRETARY HERBERT DISAPPOINTED

All the Tests Were Successful Until the Trial of Speed Was About to Begin.

Norfolk, Va., July 4.—After spending twenty-four hours at sea, the United States ship Montgomery, the pride of Secretary Herbert and all Alabamians, met with a mishap yesterday morning which will lay her up for three or four months, and possibly take her out of commission during that time. It was ideal weather when the handsome vessel left Hampton Roads, Monday morning for her final trial, a forty-eight hours' run at sea.

On board the vessel in addition to her crew were Commodore T. O. Selfrige, Captain P. H. Cooper, Commander R. B. Bradford, Chief Engineer R. N. Millingan, Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, Lieutenant Commander Schroeder and Lieutenant N. E. Nells, composing the stability board; Joseph McMackin, representing the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, the constructors of the vessel, and a Southern Associated Press representative.

The course of the vessel laid out by the board was up the coast as far as Winter Quarter light, and then return as far south as Currituck light on the North Carolina coast, reaching Hampton Roads on her return Wednesday morning.

When off the capes, the Montgomery's head was turned northeast, and about 1 o'clock the trial was begun. During the firing of the big five-inch guns the vessel behaved in a manner to make the representatives of her builders and the board proud. The jar of the ship was hardly perceptible during all this firing. Every gun on board worked splendidly.

Then began the inspection of the electric plant, including wiring, which was found in good condition, and according to specifications.

On Monday night the powerful search lights were tested and it was the unanimous opinion that they were as good, if not better than any in the service at the present time.

Tuesday was set apart for the trial of the machinery and steering apparatus, and early in the morning everybody on board was astir. The vessel was faced south and made several complete swings, half swings, and in fact all the evolutions required in modern warfare, and obeyed the helm admirably. It was the intention of Commander Davis to give her a speed test from a bearing off Cape Henry to a point off Currituck. It was just ten minutes to 11 o'clock yesterday morning when the Montgomery bore five miles southwest by south from Cape Charles, and thirteen miles east-northeast from Cape Henry.

An Explosion Occurs.

The engineers had just received orders to start the vessel up at full speed and were at that moment turning the steam on the port high pressure of the engine when a terrific explosion was heard, followed a moment later by the sound of escaping steam.

The hissing sound lasted for only a moment, however. The engineers jumped for their throttles and shut off the steam and began an examination of the machinery. The damage was even greater than was anticipated.

The cylinder head had been blown out and the cylinder was a complete wreck. In the opinion of the officers it will take at least three months to repair the damage. A nut on the crank pin end of the connecting rod had become loose while steam was being turned on for the speed trial, and under the heavy pressure the cylinder head gave way.

The new machinery necessary to repair the damage will be a cylinder casing, cylinder cover, new liner to the cylinder, new crank pin, brasses and bolts and steam chest. The patterns of these parts are possibly in Baltimore, if they have not yet been demolished. This mishap brought the trial to a rather sudden close, and the vessel came into Hampton Roads last night under her starboard engine, where her commander is waiting orders. It is not known whether she will be repaired at this yard or be sent back to the contractors at Baltimore. It is possible that she will go to the latter place, as she had not been finally accepted by the department, and this trial was to determine her stability before her final acceptance on the 5th instant. The only other defect found in the ship was the ventilation of the aft compartment of the berth deck. This will be easily remedied, however.

The officers of the Montgomery while conversing among themselves, seem to think that an improvement can be made in the arrangement of the armor. Her bow sets down in the water about eighteen inches below the stern and it is probable that this defect will have to be remedied also. Some of the crew seem to think the Montgomery is a "Jonah" vessel, and they point to the several accidents which have befallen her, such as running aground on her previous trial, and the present mishap, as examples of the bad luck which is following her.

POCKETED THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Miners Charge a Relief Committee with Holding the Funds.

Massillon, O., July 4.—The miners of this district have been thrown into a state bordering on panic by developments in connection with relief work in the last few days. The relief committee has been taking care of about eighty families, and it has been only through the most strenuous efforts that their charges have been kept from actual suffering. Last week the officers of the committee resigned because individuals had been collecting funds and supplies in the name of the committee and diverting the proceeds to their use. Now the rank and file are after Secretary James Browne and Treasurer Edward Miller, accusing them of having failed to give an account of their stewardship. A meeting was called for last night, but Browne refused to answer questions. Miller was not present and was reported to be in Pennsylvania. A committee was appointed, which issued the following statement:

"We are not satisfied with the manner in which the business of the relief committee has been carried on. A great deal has been donated and we have seen very little. We have asked for an account of everything and have failed to get it. We publicly call upon these men who have been very ready to denounce others, to give accounts of their stewardship."

WRIGHT IN WALKER.

The Gentleman from Floyd Speaks to Populists and Democrats.

FINANCE IS HIS LEADING THEME

He Lays Down His Platform, and It Is Said That He Will Be an Independent Candidate.

LaFayette, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Hon. Seaborn Wright addressed an audience here today on the issues of the day at the invitation of the populist party of Walker county. Some of Mr. Wright's intimate friends say he will be an independent candidate for congress from this district, and in this light his address today might be considered as the first gun of his campaign, and is, therefore, of especial interest. Right here it might be stated that the Walker county democratic executive committee met here today and set July 14th as the day for the purpose of selecting delegates to the congressional convention. Chairman J. P. Shuttuck says Judge Maddox will undoubtedly get Walker's vote and that Everett has no showing here.

Mr. Wright says he is not a candidate, but he is certainly considering the requests that have been made him to run. If he does make the race, it will at least be interesting and picturesque, as he is a graceful orator and strong stump speaker. His address today was made before an audience of from five to seven hundred. The democrats say nearly half of the crowd were democrats. The populists declare that only thirty democrats were present. However, there was a good sprinkling of prominent democrats and all listened to the address with marked attention.

It was an unusual speech, in that it appealed to both parties to get together; to forget party lines and work for relief. "It is no matter how they get it," said Mr. Wright, "all are suffering," and he addressed himself to both parties: "All are brothers and Jeffersonian democrats, and if they can get together it will be better for all." He said he was an independent.

The financial question was Mr. Wright's main subject, and he handled it for one hour and a half.

He said that since the war the money of the country has been to a large extent greenbacks, national bank notes, including gold notes and fractional currency. In 1865 the circulation was $2,000,000,000. Eleven years later General Logan declared that contraction had reduced the amount to $742,000,000.

That part of the currency known as national bank notes will necessarily soon disappear with the payment of the public debt. All agree that some financial system must be devised to take the place of the fast expiring national banking system.

Three Different Plans.

"There are three plans open to discussion," said Mr. Wright. "1. The republican idea, which I believe to be also the idea of the eastern democrats, supported by Mr. Cleveland, is the perpetuation of our present banking system by an increase of the national bonded indebtedness of the country, or a system of state banks under the control of the national government, which would amount practically to the old national banking system. This is clearly demonstrated, first, by the recent bond issue; second, by the refusal unconditionally to repeal the state bank tax, and third, by the practical demonetization of silver, which if persisted in will result in the absolute necessity for $1,000,000,000 gold bond issue. Will this idea do? It means, first, the perpetuation and increase of the public debt; second, a banking monopoly in the hands of the few, which has resulted in the past twenty-five years in the concentration of more than one-half of the wealth of the country in the hands of 1 per cent of her population, which has enriched the north and east at the expense of the south and west.

"The second idea is that of the southern element of the democratic party, with very little support from other sections of the country, for the unconditional repeal of the state bank tax, which leaves the question of the establishment of state banks entirely to each state to determine for itself.

"I have in my hand," said Mr. Wright, "the campaign textbook of the democratic party for the presidential election of 1892, prepared by the authority of the national democratic executive committee, of which Don M. Dickinson, Calvin S. Brice, A. P. Gorman and my friend, Clark Howell, Jr., are members. In that book, in which these committeemen speak for the democratic party, they declare emphatically for the unconditional repeal of the state bank tax, and declare that 'the question will be left entirely for each state to determine for itself.' The bill for unconditional repeal in spite of this solemn pledge in the platform and reiterated by the national executive committee, has just been defeated in a congress overwhelmingly democratic, with no word of protest from the president who was elected upon the solemn pledge of unconditional repeal. I am in favor of the unconditional repeal of the state bank tax. I believe it would have brought immediate relief to the country. I oppose the conditional repeal of the state bank tax because it means a continuation of our national banking system.

Immediate Relief Demanded.

"In the light of recent events it is hopeless to expect from the so-called democratic party unconditional repeal. What then? Shall we still adhere to this measure? Suppose, in the election this fall, every democratic congressman from the south is elected pledged to the repeal. It is absolutely certain that democrats who may be elected to the next congress from the north and east will be opposed to unconditional repeal. The same scenes will be enacted in the next congress as in this one. The people must have immediate relief. It is absolutely demanded.

"What then, is to be done? I find it in the first clause of the first demand of the platform of the populist party. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations.'

"This is Jeffersonian democracy, pure and simple. The democrat who refuses to endorse it is a traitor to the principles of his party. If a government bond, based upon the faith of the government alone is a good security for debt, why is its promise to pay without interest in small denominations, directly to the common people who can only obtain and hold such promises, worthless?

"1. The government has the power to issue such notes.

"2. No interest to be paid upon these notes to a favored few. Do you know that the government has paid, since 1865, in interest alone more than $1,000,000,000 more than the entire public indebtedness amounted to? In round sums this government has paid $3,000,000,000 in interest to the bondholders upon less than $2,000,000,000 of bonds.

"3. It does not benefit a class. It carries out the old democratic idea of eternal opposition to all class legislation.

"4. It could be made elastic.

"5. It is absolutely safe as long as the republic lasts.

"6. It would bring absolute and immediate relief.

"In 1862, when the people were willing to take the notes of the government and the patriotic bankers had refused, when the bonds of the government were being bought by eastern shylocks at 40 cents on the dollar, President Lincoln signed the legal tender act. I hold in my hand an article written by L. E. Chittenden in the October number, 1890, of Harper's Magazine, in which this graphic description is given of the signature of that act:

"'I was surprised when one afternoon late in February President Lincoln entered the register's room with as sad a look as I ever saw on his careworn face. He dropped wearily into a seat he had previously chosen, and after a short silence exclaimed "What have you to say about this legal tender act? Here is a committee of great financiers from the great cities who say that by approving this act I have wrecked the country. They know all about it, or they are mistaken."'

"My countrymen, were they mistaken? In the light of history their protest was a lie. The grand old commoner when he signed that act saved the union. What a different scene, my countrymen, when the great financiers of this country were massed in Washington demanding that the silver dollar of the democratic party, sanctioned, and I might say hallowed, by the endorsement of every great leader of the past, should be stricken down and destroyed forever. Your democratic president of today bowed in servile submission. Oh democracy, democracy, what crimes are committed in thy name."

The address was well received by all. But the democrats say an independent cannot defeat Judge Maddox. In the last election the populist received 500 votes out of about 1,600 in this county.

The seventh district executive committee of the populist party will meet here Friday to name a date for the congressional convention. Chairman Bob Dougherty, of this county, says he is in favor of putting out no candidate and endorsing Mr. Wright.

WAYNE COUNTY'S POPULISTS.

Candidates Nominated for Senator and Representative—Light Troop Meets.

Jesup, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The Fourth of July was celebrated here by a third party county convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for this, the third senatorial district, and the house of representatives. G. W. Nichols, chairman of the third party executive committee, presided. Rev. Silas Thornton, an ex-member of the legislature from this county, and who was elected by the democratic vote of the county and who afterward became a third partyite, was nominated for senator, and W. D. Middleton was nominated as representative. Both received the unanimous vote of the convention. Seven of the nine districts in the county were represented. Those not represented were Waynesville and Lulaton, the banner democratic districts of the county. Not a third party vote was polled in them two years ago. The meeting was a harmonious and enthusiastic one. About fifty populist participated.

After the nominations were made several of the populists addressed the convention. They then called upon J. W. Poppell, clerk of the superior court, a stanch democrat, who was present only as a spectator, for a speech. Mr. Poppell responded in his usual eloquent and happy manner, making a forcible and conservative democratic argument and showing plainly the fallacies of the third party doctrine. Conservative democrats estimate the strength of the third party at about what it was two years ago. The democrats have no fears of this county being added to the populist column.

The Wayne Light Troop held a very enthusiastic meeting today and several new members were enlisted. They had a dismounted drill in the morning and paraded the principal streets of the city in the afternoon.

ON THE POINT OF FIGHTING.

Populists Interrupt Colonel Atkinson and Create Great Excitement.

Tennille, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Hon. W. Y. Atkinson spoke here at 2 o'clock today to one thousand people. All business houses were closed in Sandersville and Tennille. Three or four hundred populists were present. Colonel T. W. Hardwick, a prominent attorney of this place, introduced Mr. Atkinson. In closing the introduction he said it gave him great pleasure to introduce to the citizens of Washington county one who had been the means of leading the democratic party to such an overwhelming majority in 1892, and who would lead to a still greater victory in 1894.

Mr. Atkinson was interrupted two or three times by two third partyites, Fate Brantley and Bill Glenn. Fate Brantley interrupted by saying that the democrats bought the negro vote. Mr. Atkinson said the negro had learned sense. He knew the democrats had money and democrats paid the negro's schooling. Bill Glenn said the negroes in Washington would vote for Hines. Mr. Atkinson had just started to reply, saying, "This gentleman says the negro will vote for Hines—" when Bill Glenn called Mr. Atkinson "a — — liar." There came near being a fight, but Mr. Atkinson and others soon quieted the crowd, and the balance of the speech was listened to with close attention. Mr. Atkinson put a great many third party people to thinking whether they would stick to the third party or go back to the solid old democratic party.

TODD AND PEEK.

Rumors Regarding the Prominent Third Party Lights.

An interesting rumor to the effect that ex-Senator Robert Todd, of Clayton county, is to be a candidate for representative from that county was circulated in Atlanta a few days ago.

Now a rumor even more interesting has gone abroad regarding Mr. Todd. This rumor is to the effect that he is to be the standard bearer of the populist party in the race for congress in this district. This rumor comes from Clayton, Mr. Todd's home county.

A gentleman well acquainted with the populist movement in that county said yesterday: "It is the talk in Clayton that Mr. Todd is to be urged for the nomination. The populists of Clayton are for him, and he is one of their strongest men. It is very likely that he will be the nominee."

Another rumor in populist circles is that Hon. W. L. Peek, who headed the populist ticket for governor in 1892, is to be a candidate for senator from the twenty-seventh district, which includes Athens. Hon. "Billie" Morton, of Clarke, is a candidate for the democratic nomination from that district, and it is not at all unlikely that the contest will be between these two gentlemen. Colonel Peek was in the city for a short while yesterday. It is said that he will not take such a prominent and active stand in his party this year as last.

I Was Weak,

Tired and nervous, my food did not digest easily. In fact I was in poor health generally.

Mrs. I. E. Wallace

I had to sleep propped up in bed to breathe easily at night. I had the grip and afterwards a severe cough. I found relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken seven bottles and can eat what I please, sleep soundly and feel rested unless I overwork. I feel as young as I did at 16 when I use judgment in my daily exercise. I cannot begin to express my thanks sufficient for such a great soothing, health restoring medicine as Hood's Sarsaparilla. MRS. CLARA J. WALLACE, wife of Rev. I. E. Wallace, clerk of Blood River Association of Baptists, Calvert City, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills give universal satisfaction. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WATSON AND HINES.

The Two Champions of the Third Party Speak in Macon.

THEY HAVE AN ENORMOUS CROWD

Many Democrats Go Out of Curiosity. Watson Discusses Silver and the Country's General Condition.

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—"Behold the hero!"

This is how Mr. Iverson L. Harris, of Macon, introduced the Hon. Thomas E. Watson to several thousand people today.

These words of Mr. Harris's were greeted with great applause.

The third party rally at Macon on July 4th had been extensively advertised and the railroads gave special excursion rates to the people from the surrounding country.

Though the weather was exceedingly hot, the audience stood it for several hours and listened to Watson and Judge Hines. In the crowd were many democrats.

No disturbance of any kind marred the day.

On the stand with the speakers were the local third party committee and other gentlemen.

Harris Introduced Them.

Mr. Iverson L. Harris, a talented member of the Macon bar, introduced the orators.

Judge Hines's Speech.

This was the first time that Judge Hines has made a speech of any sort in Macon. Mr. Watson has spoken here before, but Judge Hines never had. The people were naturally curious to see and hear him. Judge Hines spoke about one hour. He made a very conservative speech.

Mr. Watson's Speech.

Mr. Watson alluded to the fact that the Fourth of July was a day which belonged to no party and one in which every American citizen had a common heritage. "It is associated," said he, "in our minds with a protest against English domination and with the establishment of our government. It is well to reflect that today we are again threatened with English domination and that we are threatened with a loss of that form of government which our fathers established. If we are to submit to English dictation in matters of national finance, we had just as well let the English bayonet defend what the English capitalist has conquered.

"Unless we can maintain that principle which allows the majority to govern them the spirit of the republic is gone. I declare to you today that the most important question which confronts us is whether we shall have any government at all. If offices are to be obtained by trickery and fraud; if stuffed ballot boxes and suppressed votes are to be the order of the day, then we have no government at all. Whenever the places of public trust are to be auctioned off to the highest bidder anarchy takes the place of law and chaos rules where order should prevail. I call upon all citizens, irrespective of party, to reach a common agreement upon this question, which is higher than all parties, and to determine that the honest and free ballots of the actual voters of this land shall chose our rulers and dictate our laws. Why are you a democrat today? What do you believe in? What theories of government do you hold to be correct? Will you vote as you honestly think, or will you go to the polls driven by the party lash?

"A democrat of today must be one of two things—he must believe in the principles of Thomas Jefferson or in those of Grover Cleveland. If he believes in Jefferson's principles he will search for them in vain in the democratic platform or in democratic practice. If he believes in the principles of Cleveland, he embraces every republican policy he has denounced and he denounces the very principles he has been taught to love. No man can endorse Grover Cleveland who is not willing to endorse John Sherman.

"An illustration of the confusion which dominates the democratic mind was afforded by the recent speech of the Hon. H. G. Turner in Atlanta. He is a gentleman of the highest character and of very fine ability. In discussing the silver question he said he would be in favor of its coinage of 20 to 1 'as a beginning.' Strange to say, in 1886 Judge Turner voted squarely against the free coinage of silver. In 1892, as squarely in its favor; in 1893 he voted to stop the coinage of silver altogether, and in 1894 he says he would favor coinage at 20 to 1 as a beginning. If you change the ratio of coinage at all you upset the entire system, and to restore unity you must call in every silver dollar now afloat and coin it over. Mr. Carlisle says this alone would cost $58,000,000. When a defender of Mr. Cleveland as able as Judge Turner is gets into a difficulty of this sort it simply shows what a hard case he had to argue and how difficult it is for a man to run for two offices at once, as Judge Turner is now doing, without getting more or less tangled up in the difficulties of the situation.

"Populism proposes to restore to the people Jefferson's theories of finance, free gold, free silver and treasury notes, commonly known as greenbacks. It proposes to supply the demand which business feels everywhere for more money. It proposes to lower expenditures, to lower taxes and to put the burden of maintaining the government upon those who are best able to bear it by the enactment of a graduated income tax.

CLAY'S DEMOCRATS.

Clarence Wilson Is Nominated for Representative.

Fort Gaines, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—At a large mass meeting of the democracy in Coleman's hall today, Hon. Clarence Wilson was nominated for representative in the next legislature and delegates were appointed to the senatorial convention.

Resolutions were adopted renewing allegiance to the democratic platform as interpreted and understood in the south during the campaign of 1892, conceding to Mr. Cleveland honesty of purpose and recognizing in him a brave and gallant leader, demanding of congress and the administration the redemption in good faith of the promises and pledges made to the people in 1892, through which our magnificent victory was achieved.

At the conclusion of business, Judge James H. Guerry, of Dawson, addressed the meeting. Without any allusion to his congressional candidacy he made a strong speech in favor of democratic principles and methods, concluding with an appeal to the erring brethren to return to the fold.

At the same hour a large meeting of the populists was held in the courthouse. They were addressed by J. E. Dykes, of Miller county. They postponed the nomination for representative until July 16th.

ENDORSED AT HOME.

The Democrats of Newton County Rally to Colonel Livingston.

Covington, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—At a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the democrats of Newton county, after a grand speech by Hon. L. F. Livingston, the accompanying resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, A statement has been made that opposition to Hon. L. F. Livingston in his candidacy for re-election to congress has been brought about in part by citizens of Newton county; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, as democrats in mass meeting assembled, hereby renew our allegiance to him and regret that such an impression should have been made, and be it further

"Resolved, That we most heartily endorse Colonel Livingston's course in congress and hereby pledge him our cheerful support and commend him to our party as a leader in every way worthy of their confidence

W. C. NORVELL, Chairman,
"J. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

GLORY TO SPARE.

The Fourth of July as Virile and Vigorous as in Its Younger Days.

BIG EXCURSIONS TO THE CITY

Lively Scenes on the Streets, but Every One Was Orderly, and There Were No Casualties.

The "glorious Fourth" is not losing its distinguishing characteristics as it grows older.

It is just as full of antics and patriotism, red lemonade, red-hearted watermelons and enthusiasm as it ever was. Yesterday was a representative Fourth of July in Atlanta. All the evidences of the day were noticeable on the streets. The big excursions, the cheap lunch booths by the railroad near the depot, the holiday air, and the look of patriotism on the faces of the citizens.

It was a remarkably quiet Fourth of July. No tragedies occurred during the

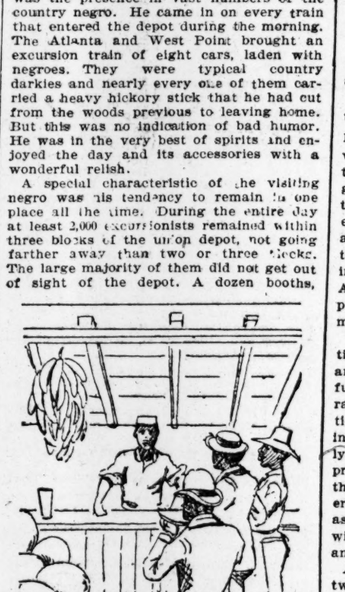
EXCURSIONISTS ARRIVE.

day, although everybody had all the fun they wanted. Everybody was in a good humor and the day passed off without being marred with more than the usual number of casualties.

The were no public exercises in the city, but council observed the day in a very delightful way by attending Captain Wylie's big barbecue at the city stockade. Many private picnics were enjoyed around the city. The hotels had extra menus and everywhere one went he was sure to be met with some sign of the day.

The most striking evidence of the day was the presence in vast numbers of the country negro. He came in on every train that entered the depot during the morning. The Atlanta and West Point brought an excursion train of eight cars, laden with negroes. They were typical country darkies and nearly every one of them carried a heavy hickory stick that he had cut from the woods previous to leaving home. But this was no indication of bad humor. He was in the very best of spirits and enjoyed the day and its accessories with a wonderful relish.

A special characteristic of the visiting negro was his tendency to remain in one place all the time. During the entire day at least 2,000 excursionists remained within three blocks of the union depot, not going farther away than two or three blocks. The large majority of them did not get out of sight of the depot. A dozen booths,



WATERMELONS AND LEMONADE.

ranged along the railroad track on Wall street and stocked with watermelons, red lemonade and cheap lunches, furnished delicious refreshments to the perspiring darkies from the neighboring towns.

The city negroes had a red letter day of it at Brisbine and Athletic parks. Two rival attractions divided the patronage of the local negroes. Every negro in the city almost was at one of the two places. Unique programmes were offered. Greased poles were climbed, greased pigs caught and other Fourth of July festivities indulged in.

The scenes on the street throughout the day were full of life. The sidewalks were crowded with visitors—all good-humored, happy and reveling in the enjoyment of the nation's birthday.

Nearly all of the public buildings were closed. Nothing was done at either the courthouse or custom house; the city hall was shut up at 10 o'clock and the capitol observed holiday hours.

COUNCIL AT A 'CUE.

City Fathers Enjoy the Annual Barbecue at the Stockade.

The members of the council and other dignitaries of the city celebrated the glorious Fourth at the stockade.

A big 'cue had been prepared and extensive arrangements made to give them a great day of feasting and jollity. The closing of the city hall and all other departments of the city gave them ample time for enjoyment and placed no limit to their fund of pleasure.

It has been the custom for several years to prepare a barbecue on the Fourth of July at the city stockade and the habitues of that resort count themselves in great luck if they can strike a sentence with that day in it. Besides the feast, which is always spread out in abundance, it is the custom to pardon those convicts who have only a few days more to serve. This is another happy feature which the lawbreakers enjoy.

It was 12 o'clock when the city officials left Atlanta and journeyed towards the stockade. A trip of half an hour put them there and it wasn't long before everybody was feeling in good shape to lay to. The tables were spread about 200 yards from the buildings in the shade of a spacious grove beside a stream of cooling water. This cool retreat was a feature of no little importance in the day's programme, and after the feast was finished, stretched out in a comfortable manner on the grass, everybody defied the scorching rays of the blistering sun.

Nine carcasses, cooked and browned to an epicurean nicety, were carved up and scattered about in profusion. The Brs-

AT CAPTAIN WYLIE'S 'CUE.

wick stew was peppered and seasoned in a way to make a fellow's mouth water. In fact everything was served in good shape and hugely enjoyed.

After the guests had finished the squads of prisoners were marched in, and under their ravenous attack everything that remained rapidly disappeared.

While the object of the affair was not official in the sense of any formal inspection, yet the place was inspected and nearly all of the departments visited. All of these were found to be in good order.

The 'cue was given under the direction of Captain D. G. Wylie, commissioner of public works, and was prepared by Mr D. M. Vining, superintendent of the city stockade.

Yesterday, after everything was finished and the officials ready to return to the city, Mr. Vining had about fifteen prisoners, who had only a few days more to serve, released.

A GALA OPENING.

Jacobs' Handsome Pharmacy Will Be Thrown Open This Afternoon.

The new and handsomely fitted up drug store of Dr. Joe Jacobs, in the old capitol building, will be thrown open to the public this afternoon.

The doors of the magnificent new drug emporium, for that is the name it deserves, will be thrown open at 5 o'clock and will remain so to the public until 10 o'clock at night.

The opening will be an affair on a scale of grandeur worthy of Dr. Jacobs' enterprise. The entire large store will be handsomely decorated with flowers and ferns of all sorts and description, and sprays of sweetest and costliest perfume will keep the air charged with delicate sweetness. The Third United States Artillery band has been engaged for the opening and music will be dispensed to the heart's content.

It will simply be an affair nonpareil and the people of Atlanta will be given their first chance to see what improvements, and upon what scale, have been made.

The entire interior is beautiful without the artificial aid of flowers, and the simple opening would be attraction enough without the music, but everything is intended to be kept up on the elegant programme that is indicated by a glance into the interior of the store. The system of electric lighting is owned by the drug store and the arrangement of the lights is something unique. The detorations of the ceiling surpass anything heretofore seen in Atlanta, and every detail in the working part of the emporium is of the latest and most improved order.

The great floor is covered with handsome tiling and upon all sides in the roomy space are showcases of the prettiest design, new furniture and fixtures, and an immense array of entirely new and thoroughly artistic goods. The electric lights are many in variety and the fixtures are exceedingly odd and unique in design. Another improvement among the many to be seen is the latest designed automatic cash conveyers, which are something wonderful as well as useful. The great drug store is stocked with a full supply of medical, proprietary and miscellaneous articles.

All are invited to call this afternoon, between the hours of 5 and 10, and witness the elaborate and beautiful opening. Go out this evening and hear the music and see how Atlanta is making strides to the front and becoming rapidly metropolitan to a degree.

Many novelties and attractions will lend beauty and enjoyment to the occasion.

Alvin Baker Drowned.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Alvin Baker, a young boy thirteen years old, was drowned in the Panola bathing pond, about two miles from Atlanta. The circumstances of his death are peculiarly sad.

Young Baker lived with his mother at 475 Auburn avenue. He was employed at the coal yard of Colley & Dunn, and was given holiday yesterday in order to enjoy the pleasures of the Fourth of July.

Slocum's Ozonized Norwegian Cod Liver Oil With Guaiacol

What makes consumption? This question is less interesting to sufferers than one other: What

CURES CONSUMPTION?

Sometimes there is no cure at all, but that is not the case as often as folks suppose. Slocum's Ozonized Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, with Guaiacol, allays inflammation, stops that weakening cough, and promotes the formation of solid, healthy flesh on emaciated bodies. And *it is pleasant to take.* It contains healing properties of great value, scientifically combined. That answers the second question.

Send for Book on Ozone, mailed free.

Prepared by T. A. Slocum Co., New York.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

A CHOICE TRACT of land of 160 to 180 acres located in Cherokee county, North Carolina, 7½ miles from Murphy. For particulars, address F. E. Lang, Murphy, N. C. July 4-wed thur sat

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent bookkeeper with general office experience desires a position; reasonable; highest reference. Address A. B., Bolingbroke, Ga.

WANTED—Position as butler or helper in store; have had ten years' experience. Address J. W., care Constitution.

IT STILL GOES ON.

We are having great success with our sale of ladies and children's Tan Spring Heel Button. Note these prices for the balance of this week:

Child's 5 to 8 $1, now at.....
Child's 5 to 8 $1.25, now at.....
Child's 5 to 8 $1.50, now at.....
Child's 8½ to 11 $1.25, now at.....
Child's 8½ to 11 $1.50, now at.....
Misses' 11½ to 2 $1.50, now at.....
Misses' 11½ to 2 $1.75, now at.....
Misses' 11½ $1.50, now at.....
Ladies' 2½ to 6 $2, now at.....

These shoes outwear any black shoe made at the price, and are unequaled for cool summer wear.

Come early, we may have your size left.

Buck Bros. & Co.

TELEPHONE 432.

Footcoverers to all Mankind, 27 Whitehall Street.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A POOR BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AUCTION SALES.

HORSES AT AUCTION—The gray matched team of standard and registered mares, which was not sold at Piedmont park yesterday on account of lateness of hour, will be sold at auction without reserve Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at Abbott & Parker's stable, 55 Loyd street. Reiger & Dunn.

HORSES AT AUCTION—Fine standard and registered colts will be sold at auction without reserve Thursday morning at 11 o'clock at Abbott & Parker's stable, 55 Loyd street. C. B. Ralls.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE A FEW hundred dollars with services to invest in a good-paying business. Al, care Constitution. july 4 wed fri

WANTED—An active partner who can give his time to the business—a man of experience and reliability—to take half interest in the state agency of the "New South B. and L. Ass'n. This is one of the largest and strongest companies doing business in Georgia. Ample means at hand. I have only worked (partially) six places in Georgia, and have sold $1,500,000 worth of stock. I have a first-class contract with the company, but have been so placed that I could not give it the time it deserves outside of Atlanta. To the right party I can give a chance for making money that occurs but seldom in a lifetime. The business can be made to pay $10,000 per year. R. H. Jones, General State Agent, 45 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. july 4 2t

PERSONAL.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty minutes away. july 16—1y

WANTED—Board.

PLEASANT rooms and board at 258 Peachtree street. References exchanged.

MEDICAL.

MADAME DESMOND'S French Pills, for ladies; superior to all others; safe, quick, sure; never known to fail. Price $2.00 per box. Address Gotham Medical Company, 52 Union Square, New York. may20-31t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

STAMPS BOUGHT, SOLD and exchanged. Henry Grossman, Asheville, N. C., at present; 22 Church street, Atlanta. june20tm-thur

WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all denominations of canceled Columbian postage stamps excepting one's and two's. Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 243, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all denominations of confederate postage stamps. Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 243, Atlanta, Ga. Send for price list.

LOST.

LOST—On Wednesday morning between Dougherty's store and 54 Walton street, seven and a half yards of ribbon. Return to 54 Walton and get reward. july 5-4t

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for arrest and return to Lawrencevill, Ga., of Ed Hardy, a black negro twenty-one years old; weighs 175 pounds; height five feet ten inches; home, Centerville, Ga. He smokes a pipe, the stem of which is a carved foot and leg, the bowl being the hollow thigh. Wanted for stealing suit of clothes and double-barrel shotgun from me July 2d. F. I. Livsey. july 4-2t

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Male principal for Jenkinsburg academy. Apply, with testimonials, not later than Saturday. Address president trustees, Jenkinsburg, Ga., June 30, 1894. July 5 2t

WANTED—Correspondence solicited with experienced cotton seed oil mill managers to take charge of oil mill. Those applying state years of experience, give references and the amount they will work for per month. H. F. Moore, secretary Houston county oil mill, Crockett, Tex. july 5 6t

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the wholesale and retail trade; sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary; money advanced for advertising and expenses; permanent position. Address, with stamp, King Manufacturing Co., D 16, Chicago, Ill. feb 6, 42t—tue, thur

WANTED—Salesmen or agents; good pay selling pants to order, $3; suits, $15; shirts, $1. Hunter Tailoring Company, Cincinnati, O. june-19-4m-tues-th-sat

AGENTS—Men or women, send 15 cents for sample box Hoxie's Instant Luster. County free, secured by deed. You can make a permanent business. Profits large. A. N. Hoxie, Boston, Mass. june30-3t-sat tues thur

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED, or salesmen desiring side line to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried. We pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address, Lock Box 125, New York City. july 5-312t

BRECKINRIDGE book; 150,000 sold. Agents wanted; outfit free. Ferguson, Cincinnati, Ohio. july 4 6t

WANTED AGENTS—Hoxie's automatic ice cream freezers; capacity unlimited; first freezer, $3 secures your county free; money coined selling ice cream and freezers; descriptive circulars, 2-cent stamp. Hoxie Bros., Boston, Mass. june 28-3t-thur-sun-thur.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE ATLANTA BANKING COMPANY, No. 10 Wall street, Kimball house, loans money on real estate at 8 per cent, payable monthly; purchase money notes bought; no delay. Willard H. Nutting. July 1 1mo sun tus thur

ONE OF OUR CLIENTS has $1,000 to be loaned on improved Atlanta residence property at 7 per cent; another has $2,000 at 7 per cent, and another has $6,500 to be placed on central property at 6 per cent. Our commission will be very reasonable. Barker & Holleman, Room 32, Gould Building. june 24-1m.

BEFORE BORROWING MONEY on your diamonds, watches and jewelry, call on the New York Loan Office, No. 146 Decatur street; all transactions strictly confidential. Henry H. Schaul, proprietor. june20-tf

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street. jan1-1y

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier. may 6 6mo

WANTED—Loans secured on good property for one to five years' time; 7 per cent interest. M. A. Hale, 29 Decatur street. may 22 1mo

MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, etc. Liberal loans, lowest rates, your own time. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur street, Kimball house. june23-1m

DIAMONDS, watches and all kinds of jewelry taken in pawn at the licensed pawn office, 38 Decatur street. june2-3m

ANY AMOUNT of money can be borrowed from us on good paper at very low rates. Moody Loan and Investment Co., 413 Equitable. feb14-6m

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK Lends money on real estate, buys purchase money notes. J. K. Ottley, cashier, 10 Decatur street. june 21-5m.

LOANS of any amount promptly made on central business property at 6 per cent. $30,000 for choice residence loans at 7 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building. mar1-dtf

MONEY ON HAND for 1 to 5 year loans. If security is good, no delay; also short time loans made on approved paper. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. april7-tf

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 23 Equitable building. april2-6m

MONEY ON HAND for notes secured by approved collateral or satisfactory endorsement. Oscar Davis, 47 North Broad street. jun14 im

DOUGLAS & DOWLING have money to loan at 7 per cent on Atlanta real estate. Room 233 Equitable building. june10-1m

FARM AND CITY LOANS negotiated in Georgia by W. P. & W. C. Davis, attorneys, room 42 Gate City bank building, Atlanta. june20-tf

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

Peas! Peas! Peas! Persons having peas to sell please communicate with me, stating kind, quantity and lowest price. Those wanting to buy, ask for prices. T. H. WILLIAMS, 5½ S. Broad St.

SHAVINGS, kiln-dried and packed in small bales. Atlanta Lumber Co. jun21 2w

WANTED—Boarders.

HANDSOME FRONT room in elegant new home; delightfully located; every convenience; splendid fare; terms reasonable. Address Ama, Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED—First-class board, large, cool rooms; hot and cold baths; excellent table; terms very reasonable. 80½ Capitol avenue. july4 6

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three rooms on the first floor; private family, No. 212 Luckie street, nearly opposite Third Presbyterian church; gas and good water; $8. sun 2 3t

COMING TO ATLANTA

The Ancient Order of Hibernians to Hold a Convention Here.

MACON WILL BE WELL REPRESENTED

Many Royal Arch Masons Are Soon to Start West—Professor Zettler Declines Re-Election.

Macon, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The Ancient Order of Hibernians will take possession of Atlanta next Sunday, and Macon will be ably and popularly represented. The occasion is the third biennial convention of the A. O. H. in Georgia. The opening session will be called to order at 10:30 o'clock a. m. The Kimball house has been selected as the headquarters for the organization. Mr. A. J. Gouley, state delegate, says the state officers feel assured that in every county in the state where divisions are organized an earnest effort will be made to have a full representation at this convention.

P. J. O'Connor, of Savannah, is president of the national organization, and he will be in attendance on the convention.

A new constitution for the order was adopted at Omaha. Laws in harmony with it must be adopted for the government of the state organization. P. J. Duffy is county delegate from Bibb. The division here will be represented by Messrs Ed Huthnance, Chris Sheriden, A. J. Long, R. E. Sheriden and others.

Off to Topeka.

A number of Georgians will leave on July 14th for Topeka, Kas., to attend the triennial meeting of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. The general grand council will meet at the same time and place. Mr. A. M. Wolihin, past grand high priest of Royal Arch Masons, will be in charge of the party. Among those who will go are Grand High Priest J. W. Taylor, of Luthersville; Deputy Grand High Priest Charles Wessalosky, of Albany; Grand King H. C. Burr, of Griffin; John P. Shannon, of Elberton, acting grand master; Grand Junior Warden W. A. Davis, of Macon; Grand Lecturer W. A. Wolihin, of Macon; Deputy Grand Master William A. Love, of Atlanta. Mr. H. C. Burr, of Griffin, mentioned above, is also grand master of the grand council. It is expected to be one of the largest conventions of the grand chapter and grand council ever held in the United States. Mrs. A. M. Wolihin will accompany her husband to Topeka.

Zettler Not an Applicant.

Professor B. M. Zettler will not be an applicant before the board of education for re-election as superintendent of the public schools of Bibb. This will doubtless be a surprise to a majority of the people of this community. He has been the popular and efficient superintendent of Bibb's schools twenty-two years. Some time ago it was announced that Professor Zettler would not apply for re-election, but would become a candidate for the position of secretary and treasurer of a large and prosperous loan and real estate company. He was duly elected secretary and treasurer, and then it was reported that Professor Zettler could discharge the duties of the office without conflict with his position as superintendent of the schools. It is stated today, however, on reliable authority that Professor Zettler has decided not to offer for re-election as superintendent and will devote his time to the loan and real estate business.

The board of education will meet next week and will elect Professor I. T. Abbott superintendent. He has been assistant superintendent several years and has made a splendid officer. He has also been clerk of the board, and he will continue to act as clerk, so it is said, together with the superintendency. Instead of an assistant superintendent the board may elect a supervisor of country schools. There is a rumor that Professor Kilpatrick, the popular and efficient principal of Walden High school, may be elected supervisor.

Two Contracts Awarded.

The board of public works has awarded to the Messrs. Brooks, of Molena, Ga., the contract for excavating 32,000 cubic yards on Ocmulgee and adjacent streets, with an average haul of 700 feet. Theirs was the lowest bid, amounting to about $4,700. There were a number of bidders. Some of the bids ran up as high as $8,000, and the lowest bidder was Patrick Keiley, of Atlanta.

Another contract that has just been awarded by the board is for building a culvert on Ocmulgee street, between First and New streets. This was awarded to E. A. Wilson & Co., of Macon, for $1,884. Some of the bids went as high as $2,500. The above mentioned work has been occasioned by the construction of Macon's new system of sanitary sewers, which is now being built. The awards by the board of public works have been duly approved by the mayor and council.

Sentenced for Five Years.

This morning at 8 o'clock the jury in the case of Sam Sledge, colored, returned a verdict of guilty. The jury had been out all night, and for hours stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Sledge was charged with intent to murder Bob Harris, colored. He shot Harris in the breast. Today Judge Griggs sentenced Sledge to the penitentiary for five years.

AT WORK FOR HARRIS.

His Friends Are Actively Engaged in His Behalf in Meriwether.

Greenville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—The friends of Judge Sam Harris will make a determined effort to carry Meriwether county for him, and those who are actively at work in his behalf here claim that the result is by no means determined.

Mr. Henry Revill, in speaking of the matter, said:

"Judge Harris will go into the convention with the votes of the counties of Carroll, Heard and Meriwether—10 votes. Captain Standford will have the 4 votes of Harris; Tom Grimes will have Muscogee, Marion and Talbot—8 votes; Mr. Moses will have Troup, Coweta and Chattahoochee—10 votes. There are 32 votes in the district. Any number above 16, or a majority, will secure the nomination. Mr. Moses counts on the 2 votes of Talbot, but the defeat of Grimes in Chattahoochee, caused by over confidence of the supporters of Grimes, has aroused the latter gentleman, and you will see that he carries Talbot county. Mr. Moses is also banking on Heard, but the friends of Judge Harris are going actively to work and Heard will send a Sam Harris delegation. Mr. Moses also lays claim to two of Standford's Harris county votes, but Standford claims that his delegation will stand by him to the end. Again, if a protractive balloting occurs there will be startling changes to the most popular man, whoever he may be, so that the old fourth is likely to maintain its reputation for taking the lead in having a lively time."

MURDER AT DEMOREST.

Two Brothers Shot and Cut a Man to Death.

Demorest, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Joe English and Jack English shot Roe Waldrupe tonight through the forehead and killed him instantly. Waldrupe and Joe English had quarreled, but were separated, when Joe English met his brother, Jack. Together they went back to Waldrupe and without a word, both Englishes shot him. As he fell one of the English boys cut Waldrupe a deep and long gash under the arm. The brothers escaped.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

TONIGHT'S CONCERT.

The Schumann Quartet Will Entertain the Chautauqua Assembly.

COLONEL GEORGE W. BAIN LAST NIGHT

Professor S. M. Spedon Makes a Favorable Impression with His Character Drawing—A Great Programme for Today.

The second concert of the Schumann quartet will be given tonight at the chautauqua grounds, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock.

This will be a genuine treat, and every lover of music should hear it. The members of the quartet are all of them brilliant vocalists, and the entertainment, from a critical point of view, will be one of the finest ever presented to an audience in this city.

Mr. Hurt has arranged to have a sufficient numbers of cars on the grounds to accommodate the largest crowd that has yet attended the chautauqua.

The Schumann quartet will be assisted tonight by Miss Hortense Pierse and the chautauqua chorus.

Programme for Tonight.

The following is the full programme for tonight:

1. On the Sea.. .. ..Dudley Buck
Schumann Quartet.
2. Dost Thou Remember.. .. Emil Liebling
Mr. A. H. Hassler.
3. L'Incontro (vocal waltz).. ..Luigi Arditi
Miss Hortense Pierse.
4. O, Ruddier Than the Cherry.... ..Handel
Mr. Cheney.
5. Sands o' Dee.. .. .. .. Robert Goldbeck
Schumann Quartet.
6. Inflammatus, from "Stabat Mater". Rossini
Miss Pierse and Chautauqua Chorus.
7. Come Into the Garden, Maud.. .. ..Balfe
Mr. Johns.
8. Nocturnal Harmony.. .. ..G Minor
Schumann Quartet.
9. Hearest Thou.. .. ..Tito Mattei
Mr. C. N. Hassler.
10. To Rest, Away.. From Hayden's .. .."Seasons."
Schumann Quartet.

Yesterday Afternoon.

Perhaps the largest afternoon audience that has yet attended the chautauqua was present yesterday.

Professor S. M. Spedon, the artist, who lectures today on "Character and Characteristics," was presented to the audience, and made a favorable impression. He drew a number of interesting sketches, the first of which was that of a bald-headed man, with the rear view exposed to the audience. On the back of the man's neck he drew a full representation of his face, and on the bald spot of the head he drew the picture of a woman. The rapidity of his strokes and the dash of his manner completely puzzled the large audience, and his brief talk was very much enjoyed.

The lecture by Professor Spedon this afternoon will be the feature of the exercises, and everybody should hear it.

Mr. Burdette rendered several of his charming recitations yesterday afternoon, and the Schumann quartet gave two of their rich musical selections, both of which were heartily encored. The exercises throughout were decidedly good.

In Memory of Dr. Gillet.

The meeting of the Chautauqua Round Table yesterday afternoon was held in memory of Dr. Gillet, the superintendent of the platform four years ago at the session which was held at Salt Springs.

Dr. Holderby conducted the meeting, and a number of brief talks were made, all of them eulogistic of the life and services of the deceased chautauquan.

At the meeting of the round table this afternoon Miss Kate Massey will make an interesting talk on the subject of "Botany."

Colonel Bain Last Night.

Colonel George W. Bain, of Kentucky, eclipsed his former lecture at the chautauqua last night, and his effort was pronounced by many the best of the entire session.

His subject was "Among the Masses, or Traits of Human Character." He discussed it with the quaint humor and refreshing incident which characterized his lecture the evening before, and the applause of the audience was both frequent and prolonged. In his descriptive powers, Colonel Bain is simply grand. This rich adjective is well deserved. His word paintings are all masterpieces of thought and rhetoric, and his fervid eloquence sweeps his audience as if by the power of magic. At the close of his speech last night he was greeted with prolonged cheers, and the tribute to his lecture amounted to a regular ovation.

Professor Dana, in his lecture on travel and Professor Spedon on "Character and Characteristics" are the special attractions for this afternoon.

The Schumann quartet this evening will be assisted by the chautauqua chorus, and Professor Davis desires every member of the chorus to be on hand.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PROPERTY.

The Store Buildings of the Late Michael Lynch on Decatur Street.

An important real estate deal was consummated last Tuesday afternoon, involving a transfer of property amounting to $76,100.

This is the largest sale which has taken place in Atlanta this year. The property was that of the late Michael Lynch, and was sold for the purpose of making a division among the heirs. The sale was made by Messrs. T. C. & J. W. Mayson.

The property consists of a block of buildings on Decatur street, between Piedmont avenue and Butler street. The first store lot, 104x112 feet, brought $435 a front foot. The second, 98x215, brought $316 a front foot. The purchase of the property was made by Mr. W. L. Seddon, the vice president and general manager of the Union Loan and Trust Company.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 4 — 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot firm with demand fair; middling uplands 3 15-16; sales 10,000 bales; American 8 300; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 4,000; American 3,500; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 3 58-64, 3 57-64; August and September delivery 3 56-64, 3 60-64; September and October delivery 3 61-64, 3 60-64; October and November delivery —; November and December delivery —; December and January delivery 3 63-64; January and February delivery 4; February and March delivery —; futures opened steady with demand fair.

LIVERPOOL, July 4 — 4:00 p. m. — Uplands low middling clause July delivery 3 59-64, buyers; July and August delivery 3 59-64, buyers; August and September delivery 3 60-61, 3 61-64; September and October delivery 3 61-64, 3 62-64; October and November delivery 3 62-64, 3 63-64; November and December delivery 3 63-64, 4; December and January delivery 4, 4 1-64; January and February delivery 4 1-64, 4 2-64; February and March delivery 4 3-64, sellers; futures closed steady.

The Old Friend

with the red Z on every package. It's the King of Liver Medicines, is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. Take nothing offered you as a substitute. J. H. Zeilin & Co., proprietors, Philadelphia.

Cured by the Copeland System When All Other Means Fail.

Consumption Averted.

Mr. H. M. Durant, proofreader on The Constitution, says:

"Last October I had a severe attack of grip, which confined me to the house for

a month or more. On recovering sufficiently to be about I found that it had left me with a very bad cough, high fever and chills alternately. The cough alarmed me. I knew that consumption was inherent. I had had catarrh of the head for years, but paid no attention to it, not realizing the danger to which I was subject.

"As the cough continued to grow worse, fever and chills more violent, I became so weak that the least exertion would completely exhaust me. I went to several well-known physicians, put myself under their treatment, but got no relief. I continued to grow worse, my whole chest was sore, and the pain became so severe that I could not sleep, nor recline in any position without great suffering.

"I began to despair, thinking that there was no help for me, when I decided to visit the Copeland physicians, scarcely with any hopes of receiving any benefit, but I felt more hopeful after they had diagnosed my case as a bad case of bronchial catarrh and that my case was curable. My cough, which was at times so violent that I would almost faint from exhaustion, was actually relieved in three days.

"I had suffered for years with a bad case of catarrh of the nose and throat. The disease had so affected my vocal organs that at times I was unable to enunciate distinctly enough to make myself understood. However, thanks to the wonderful skill of the Copeland physicians, I am now, after three months' treatment, on the high road to complete recovery."

All Are Welcome.

Any and all persons who may be suffering from catarrh, rheumatism, lung trouble, stomach trouble or other chronic infirmity can apply at any time at room 315, Kiser building, and receive from the Copeland experts the most efficient treatment now in vogue at less than one-quarter the fees usually exacted for the professional handling of such cases. In all seated chronic ailments, where time fees are proper or customary the charges are limited to $5 a month uniform, including all medicines.

Home Treatment.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. Write for symptom blanks. No. 315 Kiser building.

$5 per Month for All Treatment and Medicines.

Copeland Medical Institute,

Room 315, Kiser Building.

W. H. Copeland, M. D.
F. E. Howald, M. D.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6:15 p. m. Sunday—9 to 11 a. m.

An Open Switch

Is no more dangerous than carelessness about your daily health. This is especially true in those private and delicate diseases peculiar to men and women. It is of the greatest importance to every person, if they value their future happiness, to have each organ in the human body in a healthy condition. Dr. Hathaway & Co. will give you true and valuable information if you will call or write them. They have for years made a specialty of private diseases of men and women, skin, blood and nervous diseases, and whatever they tell you you can rely upon it as being the truth. They promise nothing but what they can fulfill, and if you are in need of safe and scientific medical treatment at a reasonable price, call upon Dr. Hathaway & Co. They are recognized today as being the leading and successful specialists of the United States.

All business strictly confidential and transacted solely on a professional basis. NO TESTIMONIALS OR NAMES GIVEN OF ANY PATIENT AFFLICTED WITH PRIVATE DISEASES, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. Consultation and examination free.

SPECIALTIES:

Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Pimples, Ulcers, Piles, Catarrh, and all Diseases of Women.

MEN—Young, middle-aged or old, who are suffering from nervous weaknesses, physical debility, premature decay, impotency, or any wasting disease caused by excesses, indiscretions and general violations of the laws of health, should consult the reliable and most successful specialists in the south for the sure cure of these ailments. Strength, vitality and nerve power restored.

Blood and skin diseases, Acne, Eczema, Old Sores, Painful Swellings, Scrofula and Blood Poison in all its stages.

Urinary Diseases, Kidney, Bladder and Prostatic Troubles and all catarrhal conditions of the urinary tract, causing painful and frequent urination, and all private diseases of men and women cured.

LADIES should not fail to try our treatment for the many diseases peculiar to their sex. We have cured hundreds of cases when other doctors have failed. Our treatment is easy to use and no pain is necessary.

All correspondence answered promptly; business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Call on or address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

Our medical reference book sent on receipt of one 2-cent stamp.

MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Convention.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Bank Block Association will be held at the county courthouse in the city courtroom, on Tuesday, 10th of July, at 10 o'clock a. m. Business of importance and a full attendance is earnestly desired.

H. F. SCOTT, Secretary.
july1-6t

How is This for Hard Time Prices?

Solid gold Rhinestone earrings.. ..$1.50 pr.
Gold plate sleeve buttons.. .. .. .. 50 pr.
Gents' 5-year gold plate chains.. .. .. 1.50
Ladies' 5-year gold plate chains with charm.. .. .. 1.50
And everything else in proportion.

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Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
10 Peachtree Street.
Watches repaired; spectacles fitted.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 45 am	To Hapeville	5 40 am
§From Savannah	7 45 am	To Hapeville	6 50 am
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah	7 30 am
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	8 30 am
From Macon	11 20 am	To Hapeville	12 15 pm
From Hapeville	1 00 pm	To Hapeville	2 45 pm
From Hapeville	4 15 pm	§To Macon	4 25 pm
From Hapeville	6 05 pm	To Hapeville	4 45 pm
From Hapeville	7 20 pm	To Hapeville	6 10 pm
§From Savannah	8 05 pm	§To Savannah	6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only		Following Trains Sunday only:	
From Hapeville	10 40 am	To Hapeville	9 00 am
§From Hapeville	2 45 pm	To Hapeville	12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
§From Nashville	7 00 am	§To Nashville	8 05 am
From Marietta	8 30 am	§To Chattanooga	3 01 pm
§From Chatt'n'ga	12 55 pm	To Marietta	5 30 pm
§From Nashville	6 25 pm	§To Nashville	8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
§From Montg'm'y	6 40 am	§To Montgomery	5 35 am
From Newnan	8 25 am	To Manchester	9 00 am
From Manchester	10 30 am	To Palmetto	11 55 am
§From Selma	11 40 am	§To Montgomery	1 30 pm
From Palmetto	2 15 pm	§To Selma	4 20 pm
§From Montg'm'y	6 15 pm	To Newnan	5 46 pm
Following Train Sunday only:		Following Train Sunday only:	
From Newnan	10 15 am	To Newnan	5 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
§From Augusta	5 30 am	§To Augusta	7 20 am
From Covington	7 50 am	To Clarkston	12 05 pm
§From Augusta	1 15 pm	§To Augusta	3 40 pm
From Clarkston	1 45 pm	To Covington	6 30 pm
§From Augusta	6 15 pm	§To Augusta	10 45 pm
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
§From Wash'gton	5 20 am	§To Richmond	8 00 am
†From Toccoa	8 30 am	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Toccoa	4 35 pm
§From Richmond	9 30 pm	§To Washington	9 00 pm
From Toccoa, Sunday only	10 05 am	†To Toccoa, Sunday only	2 50 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY			
§From Birmin'h'm	11 40 am	§To Birmingham	4 10 pm
§From Tallapoosa	8 30 am	§To Greenville	6 45 am
§From Greenville	8 50 pm	§To Tallapoosa	6 15 pm
EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.			
§From Chattan'ga	6 00 am	§To Brunswick	7 30 am
§From Jacks'ville	7 35 am	§To Chattanooga	§8 00 am
From Macon	11 45 am	§To Cincinnati	2 00 pm
§From Cincinnati	1 55 pm	§To Macon	4 00 pm
§From Chattan'ga	6 45 pm	§To Jacksonville	7 30 pm
§From Brunswick	7 50 pm	§To Chattanooga	11 00 pm
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
§From Washing'n	4 09 pm	§To Charleston	7 15 am
§From Charleston	6 45 pm	§To Washington	12 00 m
From Elberton	8 40 am	To Elberton	4 30 pm
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 20 am	To Columbus	*7 30 am
From Columbus	*8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 00 pm
*8:05 arrival and 7:30 departure Sunday only.			
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 10 pm

The Shortest Possible and Most Direct Route from the South to Chicago, is via NASHVILLE & EVANSVILLE

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ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD Company, the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect June 12th, 1894:

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 20 p m	1 30 p m	5 35 a m
Ar Newnan	5 28 p m	3 10 p m	6 45 a m
Ar LaGrange	6 27 p m	4 27 p m	7 47 a m
Ar West Point	6 52 p m	5 02 p m	8 17 a m
Ar Opelika	7 33 p m	5 52 p m	9 02 a m
Ar Columbus	....	....	10 15 a m
Ar Montgomery	9 20 p m	8 30 p m	11 05 a m
Ar Pensacola	5 30 a m	....	6 55 p m
Ar Mobile	3 05 a m	....	5 20 p m
Ar. N. Orleans	7 35 a m	Sunday only	10 25 p m
Ar. Houston, Tex	10 50 p m		....
Lv Atlanta	4 20 p m	....	....
Ar Selma	11 15 p m	....	....

NORTHBOUND	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 55 Daily.
Lv N. Orleans	11 00 a m	7 50 p m	....
Lv Mobile	3 35 p m	12 20 a m	....
Lv Pensacola	1 35 p m	11 30 p m	....
Ar Montgomery	8 45 p m	6 10 a m	....
Lv Selma	4 00 p m	4 35 a m	....
Lv Montgomery	11 00 p m	6 20 a m	11 30 a m
Lv Columbus	2 00 p m	....	11 15 a m
Lv Opelika	2 00 a m	8 19 a m	2 03 p m
Ar West Point	2 03 a m	8 55 a m	2 52 p m
Ar LaGrange	3 39 a m	9 24 a m	3 25 p m
Ar Newnan	4 55 a m	10 21 a m	4 35 p m
Ar Atlanta	6 40 a m	11 40 a m	6 15 p m

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New York to New Orleans and dining car to Montgomery.

Train 54, Pullman buffet sleeping cars, New York to Mongomery.

Train 51, Pullman buffet sleeping car, Montgomery to Atlanta.

Round trip tickets to Texas, Mexico and California points on sale by this line.

B. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass Agt, 12 Kimball House.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

July 16, August 6, August 27.

TO HONOLULU AND AUSTRALIA,

July 16, August 16, September 27.

Apply C. Sheehy, 11 Fort street W., Detroit, Mich. june7-3m th sat

S.A.L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 24, 1894.

'The Atlanta Special' Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 402. Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 403. Daily.	No. D.
7 15am	12 00 m	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	4 09 pm	6 45 pm
9 25 am	1 59 pm	Lawrenceville......	4 08 pm	6 24 pm
10 00 am	2 28 pm	Winder..............	3 42 pm	5 50 pm
10 41 am	3 03 pm	Lv... Athens .. Ar	3 03 pm	5 05 pm
11 43am	4 01 pm	Ar... Elberton... Lv	2 04 pm	4 02 pm
12 40 pm	5 05 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 12 pm	3 02 pm
1 16 pm	5 23 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 45 pm	2 21 pm
2 15pm	6 08 pm	Ar.. Clinton ...Lv	11 53 am	1 45 pm
†5 18 pm	7 23 pm	Ar....Chester....Lv	10 58 am	‡9 45 am
†8 30 pm	8 45 pm	Ar....Monroe....Lv	9 23 am	‡5 00 am
....	1 20 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	5 15 am	....
....	2 39 am	Ar...Henders'n..Lv	4 04 am	....
....	4 05 am	Ar...Weldon. ...Lv	2 48 am	....
....	6 00 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55 am	....
....	6 40 am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23 am	....
....	10 45 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	8 30 pm	....
....	12 00 m	Ar Baltimore Lv	7 31 pm	....
....	2 20 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	....
....	4 53 pm	Ar New York Lv	3 20 pm	....
....	8 30am	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	5 00 am	....
....	9 15am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	7 00 pm	....
2 25 pm	....	Lv... Clinton Ar	....	1 30 p m
2 59 pm	....	Ar Newberry Lv	....	12 43 p m
3 12 pm	....	Ar Prosperity Lv	....	12 29 pm
4 15 pm	....	Ar Columbia Lv	....	11 15am
5 35 pm	....	Ar... Sumter Lv	....	9 53 am
7 42 pm	....	Ar Charleston Lv	....	7 15 am
†7 38pm		Ar Darlington Lv		7 00 am
....	4 30 am	Lv Weldon Ar	1 45 am	....
....	9 00 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	9 30 pm	....
....	9 10 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	9 20 pm	....
....	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	....
....	†7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	‡7 00 pm	....
....	‡10 46am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	....
....	‡1 23 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm	....
....	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	4 10 am	....
....	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 16 pm	....
....	7 43 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	....
....	5 50 pm	Lv P'm't'h (w) Ar	8 00 am	....
....	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	....

ELBERTON ACCOMMODATION.

No. 36.	DAILY.	No. 43.
4 30p m	Lv.......Atlanta (City Time) ......Ar.	8 40 am
7 14 pm	Ar.Lawrenceville (Eastern Time) Lv.	8 14 am
7 50 pm	Ar.......Winder...... " " Lv.	7 39 am
8 35 pm	Ar.......Athens ...... " " Lv.	6 46 am
9 40 pm	Ar.......Elberton ... " " Lv.	5 40 am

† or ‡ Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 402 and 403 solid vestibuled trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

T. J. ANDERSON, G. P. A. JOHN H. WINDER, General Manager.
E. E. BRANCH, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
W. L. O'DWYER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

James W. McMillian vs. Hennie McMillian. Divorce. Fulton superior court, No. 297. spring term, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that J. W. McMillian will apply for a removal of his disabilities at the fall term, 1894, of Fulton superior court, resulting from his marriage with Hennie McMillian, and a petition to this end has been filed and properly served.

This July 4, 1894.
ARNOLD & ARNOLD, Attorneys.

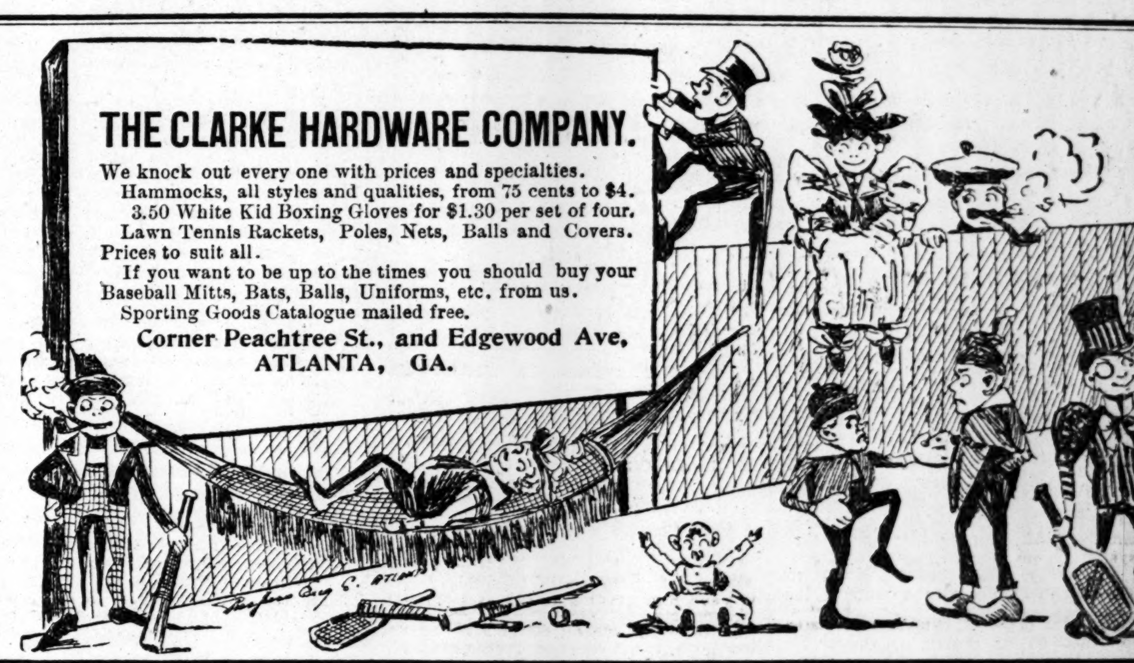
Buy your Clothing now for next year. It will pay you.

Lumpkin, Cole & Stewart,

26 WHITEHALL ST.

Scriven's Patent Elastic Seam Drawers only 75c. Never were prices so cheap before.

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings At Actual Factory Cost.



THE

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Mutual Life Asso'n,

OF

Philadelphia, Pa.

INCORPORATED 1878.

Assets over $2,000,000

Surplus, April 1, 1894 876,224

Death losses paid 2,119,748

Insurance in force over .. 46,000,000

New business more than $2,000,000 a month.

Our Renewable Term Policies are especially adapted to these hard times. Compare these with the rates you are now paying for your insurance.

Age.	10-Year. Term.	15-Year Term.	20-Year Term.
21	$10.90	$11.16	$11.21
22	11.01	11.26	11.34
23	11.14	11.37	11.49
24	11.26	11.49	11.63
25	11.40	11.61	11.79
26	11.53	11.75	11.95
27	11.67	11.89	12.13
28	11.28	12.04	12.31
29	11.97	12.21	12.51
30	12.13	12.38	12.71
31	12.29	12.57	12.93
32	12.48	12.77	13.16
33	12.63	12.98	13.40
34	12.82	13.22	13.67
35	13.01	13.17	13.96
36	13.23	13.76	14.28
37	13.47	14.06	14.63
38	13.73	14.39	15.02
39	14.03	14.74	15.45
40	14.36	15.13	15.94
41	14.73	15.56	16.47
42	15.14	16.04	17.07
43	15.60	16.57	17.73
44	16.10	17.15	18.46
45	16.67	17.80	19.26
46	17.31	18.53	
47	18.02	19.34	
48	18.81	20.23	
49	19.70	21.23	
50	20.69	22.34	
51	21.78		
52	22.98		
53	24.30		
54	25.78		
55	27.28		

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Charles G. Beck,

Manager.

208 Equitable Bld'g Atlanta, Ga.

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Real Estate and Loans.

$13,500 buys the cheapest piece of central property in Atlanta; reduced from $20,000.
$3,500—7-r h and 1½ acres in Edgewood, worth $5,000; easy terms.
$175 per acre for 6 acres adjoining limits of Decatur, in 200 yards car line.
$2,750—7-r h, lot 60x200, near in.
50 acres land between Atlanta and Decatur, fronting Ga. R. R.; electric line divides it and dummy line in rear; half the price of the adjoining property.
$4,250—2 houses, one 7 and one 8 rooms, near Capitol avenue, lots 45x150; half price.
$11,000—Peachtree house and lot, near in.
$1,200—32 acres near Decatur.
Office 12 East Alabama st. Telephone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

28 Peachtree Street.

$2,600 BUYS NICE HOME, water and gas, lot 50x140 to alley, on Georgia avenue; one-third cash, balance easy.

$6,500 buys 9-room house, lot 70x130, on S. Pryor street; terms easy.

$3,250 buys 100x93, on Houston street; store and 6-room house.

$1,600 buys two 2-room houses, corner, lot 53x117, on West Hunter street; rent now for $16 per month.

$4,500 buys elegant new 6-room cottage, lot 50x172, on Hill street; will exchange for a home nearer center of city.

Reduced from $2,500 to $1,600, a 5-room house nicely furnished; lot 50x85, on East Hunter street; terms easy.

$1,800 buys new 4-room house, lot 50x216, on Ridge avenue; easy terms or will exchange for house and lot on the coast in the state of Georgia.

$1,000 buys 50x170, on Queen street, in West End, just off of Gordon street.

$7,500 in sums to suit to loan on Atlanta property at 8 per cent and brokerage. No delay; local money.

ISAAC LIEBMAN, 28 Peachtree St.

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G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate

No. 14 Wall St., Kimball House.

I have two houses on Walker street near Larkin, one a two-story, 6-room house, the other a 4-room cottage; the lot fronts 96 feet. They are well worth $3,500, but the owner is in need of money and will sell at a sacrifice. Come in and examine them and submit an offer.

I have a very cheap lot on South Pryor street. A beautiful building site.

Twenty acres on Georgia railroad near Decatur. Owner will sell or exchange for a vacant lot or home in the city.

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45 N. Broad St., Real Estate and Loans.

To Oweners—We can sell bargains for the cash.

To Buyers—We can sell houses on easy terms.

We have city property to exchange for farms, and vice versa. We have improved property to exchange for unimproved. We have big homes to exchange for little homes, and vice versa. We will trade anything or for anything. If you don't believe it, try us.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. J. A. Reynolds.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

Real Estate Offers.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOME, on West Hunter street, near Westview, and very convenient to electric line, lot 300x554 feet, high and level, rich land, nice orchard, good garden, new two-story, eight-room residence, good outhouses, grove of fine oaks, good neighborhood, macadamized drive, only two and three-quarter miles from Kimball house. It is a bargain if taken at once.

MILK DAIRY OUTFIT and milk route established, thirteen milk cows, one bull, one mule, two wagons, twenty acres in vegetables, fifteen acres in corn, five acres in other crops, with lease of 150 acres; two and a half miles from Kimball house on Boulevard, for sale or to exchange for small cottage worth $800. Owner wishes to remove to large farm, hence offers to sell or exchange dairy.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY for sale or exchange with us; no expense unless we succeed.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets.

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WASHINGTON ST.—Lot 50x200 feet to alley; well located and all street improvements down; only $1,400, and terms very easy; will take good purchase money notes, bank stock or other real estate in part payment.

$6,500 buys one of the nicest, sweetest homes on Washington St., close in and all modern improvements; only $1,000 cash. Now nibble!

$1,900 for two-story house, new, nice lot on Capitol avenue; forced sale.

MONEY at 7 per cent to lend on three years' time on good property.

'Phone No. 164. 8 Kimball house.

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NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable Building.

$3,000—SMALL cash payments, balance monthly, or one and two years, for 7-r 2-story house, new: water, gas, bath, all conveniences, in splendid neighborhood. If you want a bargain, buy this home.

$4,000—SIX-room house, new, lot 50x150 to alley, on Forest avenue; marked down from $4,500 to $4,000 for only a few days.

$4,000—NEW 8-r, 2-story house, water, gas, clubhouse grates, cabinet mantels, never occupied, on Capitol avenue; $500 cash, balance easy, or will take other property in part payment.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall.

Office space to an approved party.

12-room boarding house, 32 Auburn	$30 00
8-r. h., 115 Crew	25 00
8-r. h., 237 Richardson	20 00
5-r. h., 101 Georgia avenue	12 50
5-r. h., 80 Hood	18 00
5-r. h., 231 Hilliard	17 50
5-r. h., 41 Richardson	17 50
5-r. h., 124 Smith	15 00

J. B. ROBERTS,

Real Estate, 45 Marietta Street.

5-r h, Georgia ave, $20 mo	$1,800
4-r h, W. Pine street, $15 mo	1,600
5-r h, Luckie street	2,250
10-r h, S. Pryor street, 83x140	8,000
3-r h, corner Logan and Connolly sts	1,400
6-r h, Jones ave, 50x110	1,700
33 acres near Decatur to exchange for city property.	
7-r h, Windsor, 50x170	3,800
5-r h, Magnolia st., 40x100	1,100
Two 4-r houses, S. Pryor st	4,000
210x150 Piedmont ave	7,000
7-r h, Currier st., 50x175	5,500
7-r h, Richardson st	3,000
10-r h, Whitehall, 75x180	7,500

Call to see us to exchange for good farms.

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ATLANTA, GA., July 5, 1894.

The Question of Parity.

The question of "parity," which seems to be troubling a number of editors who desire to use the term as a screen for goldbuggery, is coming home to the people.

Those who seek to confuse the minds of the people in regard to "parity" say that the silver dollars now in circulation—dollars that have been coined at the ratio of 16 to 1—are kept at par with gold because they are redeemable in gold. But those who seek to weaken a great fact and undermine a great principle by such an argument as this, forget that these silver dollars, coined at a ratio of 16 to 1 are not redeemable in gold by law, but only as the result of a treasury policy put in operation in 1891 by Charles Foster, the republican secretary of the treasury, to enable the banks of New York to cart the gold reserve out of the treasury in order to force an issue of bonds.

Neither silver dollars nor silver notes were ever redeemed in gold until Charles Foster entered into a corrupt agreement with the New York banks. Even John Sherman, chief fugleman of the single gold standard, obeyed the law with regard to silver when he was secretary of the treasury, and carried out the policy of the people embodied in the law. He even strengthened that policy by issuing gold certificates against deposits of silver dollars. In other words, even John Sherman felt it incumbent on him to be honest enough to maintain the vital and necessary function of the silver dollar as debt-paying money—money of final redemption.

Right behind this question of "parity" is the question of equity—justice. Parity means equality, and equality can mean nothing more and nothing less than justice and equity. What equity, or justice, or element of "parity" can be found in a policy which doubles the value of all debts and at the same time destroys more than half of the money in which the debtor expected to discharge his obligations? The chief function of money, apart from its employment as a medium of exchange, is in the payment of debts. The real "parity" of money is in the relations it bears to the products of labor, for it is in these products that all debts are finally settled. Money is simply the medium through which these products are exchanged.

There is no parity now between gold and the prices of the products of human labor. The farmer who, twenty years ago, could discharge a debt of $100 with one bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds, now finds that he must haul three bales of cotton to market in order to purchase the $100 with which to discharge his debt. In other words, he must work three times as long and three times as hard in 1894 than he worked in 1873 in order to pay a debt of $100. It needs no argument to show that the parity which should exist between money and debts—between money and prices—has utterly vanished under the single gold standard.

These facts were well known to the men who framed the Chicago platform. If they were honest and patriotic—which no one doubts—what else could they mean, when insisting so strenuously on the "parity" of the dollar unit of coinage of both metals, but that the debt-paying power of the silver dollar should be restored until it was on an equality with gold in that respect? Knowing and appreciating the losses that the debtor class has sustained since the republicans demonetized silver in 1873, the honest and patriotic democrats who framed the Chicago platform could have had no other intention when they insisted on the parity of the dollar unit of both metals than to announce that their party pledged itself to restore the debt-paying quality of the dollar unit of coinage of silver to an equality with that of gold. If "parity" in the platform doesn't mean that, it means nothing. For the restoration of the debt-paying power of the silver dollar, by the reopening of the mints to the white metal imparts to every dollar coined the potential quality of full legal tender. If the maintenance of "parity" between the two metals does not mean that, it means nothing.

The silver dollars that have been coined since 1878 do not possess the full legal tender power that is conferred on gold, but, in spite of that fact, they have circulated at par, and still circulate at a parity with gold, although the policy of the treasury tends, and was intended by Foster, to depreciate them.

Let the people take heart. The democratic platform and the democratic party propose to maintain the parity of gold and silver dollars by restoring to silver its debt-paying power—by imparting to it the potency of full legal tender.

Make It a Democratic Measure.

At last the tariff bill goes back to the house, and the modifications and flourishes added by the senate will be discussed and probably amended.

The house now has an opportunity to make the bill a democratic measure, and it is to be hoped that it will be made, as far as practicable, a revenue tariff. The house should stand by the tariff plank of the Chicago platform. When the house bill reached the senate it was held up by highwaymen, so to speak, and the democratic senators who were dissatisfied with the measure voted for it upon the principle that half a loaf is better than none. They knew that it was not the revenue tariff bill pledged in the platform, but as it was the best they could get under the circumstances they accepted it, hoping that the house would change it for the better.

The house can lose nothing by adding the amendments that will transform the bill into a democratic measure. There is a possibility that some of the amendments will be concurred in by the senate, but if they are rejected the house will still be able to fall back on the bill as it passed the senate.

This one chance to secure a democratic tariff—a revenue tariff—must not be neglected. The original bill as it came from the house was butchered in the senate, but there is sufficient vitality left in it to give its friends some hope of setting it on its feet again.

There is no occasion for unnecessary delay or a prolongation of the uncertainty which has been so damaging to the business interests of the country. The democrats in the house know the essentials of the revenue tariff and in a few days they will be able to let the senate know exactly what they want. If the case is hopeless—if no changes or amendments will be accepted—the bill as it stands can be passed by the house and sent to the president, and the people will have to make the best of it.

But the house should put in its best work on the tariff in the next few days, and if possible make it a democratic measure.

The Government and the Strikers.

The federal authorities have a grave problem to deal with in the shape of the present struggle between the railways and their employes.

Under the law the government has the right to arrest and punish all persons who obstruct the mails or forcibly interfere with interstate commerce. But while this is the law, the interests of peace and order require great moderation and discretion in administering it.

We regret to learn that the bill upon which Judge Woods issued his restraining order against the employes of twenty-two roads was first submitted to Washington for government approval

Our Washington advices state that it is feared that the labor strike, if not checked, will result in civil war, and the authorities are, therefore, determined to use the regular army against the strikers who continue to interfere with the mail trains and commerce.

This should be done only as a last resort. We agree with The New York World that the state and local authorities should maintain order, if possible. The federal troops should not be called out until all other means fail. The World says:

That the federal government could be called upon to intervene in such a matter would not have been dreamed of ten years ago. Through the encroachment of the federal courts it is now being dragged in on all possible occasions, but the effort to make a federal question of quarrels between employers and employes should be resisted with the whole force of enlightened public opinion. Such an injunction as that drawn by two corporation attorneys and granted yesterday by Judges Crosscup and Woods is a monstrous invasion of the people's rights.

If this doctrine prevails and federal interference is insisted upon, on the ground that railroads are performing a semi-public service, and that consequently railroad employes are quasi-public servants, then the interference should not be by a legal quibble. The government should act frankly and straightforwardly and accept the full consequences of the position it assumes.

If operating railroads is a public service and railroad men are public servants in any sense that can justify federal control of their acts, then the federal government must not only protect the railroad companies against their employes when there is a quarrel between them—it must also protect the employes in all their rights and privileges as public servants. It must guarantee them adequate wages, reasonable hours of work, proper vacations, and all else that it guarantees to other persons in the public service. It must stand security for their wages if the companies default. It must restrain railroad managers from nagging interference with them. It must forbid wage reductions except by consent of congress. It must insure railroad employes as secure a tenure of office as it insures other government employes.

Upon the whole the government would do well to go slow in this matter. The Chicago Times sees the danger of unwise federal interference, and thus comments:

It is perfectly certain that the strike could be suppressed by the regular and volunteer military forces of the nation, as our warlike contemporaries urge. But what then? Are the working people of this country to be driven to work henceforth at the point of the bayonet? Would the slaughter of fifteen or twenty strikers and bystanders at Grand Crossing prove Mr. Pullman a benevolent and honorable employer? Would the incarceration of Mr. Debs in a military prison disprove the theory that the interests of all men who work for a wages are identical and that an injury to one is an injury to be resented by all? "Riot guns" may quell a riot, by they do not solve the problems leading to that riot. The labor question is one for statesmen, not for soldiers.

The "riot guns" here spoken of are lighter than Winchesters, but more formidable. Each gun will discharge six cartridges in five seconds, and each cartridge contains twelve buckshot. The gun can be emptied and reloaded several times a minute. Fifty United States deputies started out from Chicago the other day armed with these destructive weapons.

Matters have not yet reached a crisis that will make arbitration or compromise out of the question, and the parties concerned should get together and settle their differences. A prolonged strike cannot possibly do any good and it is certain to do a great deal of harm. The interruption of trade and transportation in so many states is a public calamity, and some of its worst effects will be felt by people who are not on either side of the struggle.

The melon grower down here in Georgia feels that it is grossly unjust to make him lose the chance of marketing his crop simply because Mr. Pullman and his workingmen a thousand miles away are having a disagreement about wages. So many interests are suffering that the strikers and the railway managers and Mr. Pullman should all be willing to concede something in order to put an end to such unpleasant and injurious conditions. Reasonable and moderate counsels would probably be listened to by both sides at this juncture, and an earnest effort should be made to bring about an amicable settlement.

A Popular Tax.

Despite the opposition to the income tax in certain quarters, the vote on its passage showed that it is a popular tax.

The New York Evening Post has strongly opposed the income tax, but it now admits that it is more popular than any measure of taxation before the present congress. It says that no tariff law could have been drawn which would alienate but four democratic votes and win ten republican votes. The fact that one-fourth of the republican senators voted for the tax shows that it is idle to expect its repeal at the hands of the republican party, and it will be recollected that twenty-two years ago twenty-five republican senators went on record in favor of this tax.

The Post goes on to say:

Whether we like it or not, therefore, we must admit the cold fact that the income tax has come, and probably has come to stay. Recognized by economists as, theoretically, a just and even an ideal tax, it has cunningly been put into a form to give it the greatest possible strength with the masses of a democratic country. Their inevitable answer to all objections is that made by the chairman of the Maine democratic convention the other day, who said: "Give me the income and I'll not quarrel about the tax." The logical outcome of that answer is spoliation, but democracy is not careful to be logical, and property has immense power on the defensive.

The most objectionable features of the law have been eliminated and it is safe to say that when its limit of five years expires neither party will take the responsibility of attempting to get rid of it. The equity of the tax and the ease with which it will raise revenue for the government will make it as popular here as it is in England, and it will become a permanent feature of our taxing system. This is one great reform that will loom up on the credit side of the democracy.

An Unjust Law.

Under the terms of a bill which has just passed the house of commons the English government is entitled to one-tenth of all the property left by any person who dies in England, or in any of her colonies, whether he is an Englishman or not, or whether his property is in England or in some other country.

This death duty, as it is called, is an unjust imposition. If an American worth $1,000,000 should die while on a visit to England, Canada, Australia or any other British colony, the English government would proceed to collect $100,000 from his heirs.

We cannot believe that the United States will submit to this law when a case arises involving the property rights of American citizens. If England must have a death duty it should not be made to apply to citizens of other countries.

No Occasion for Independent Action.

That was good advice which Mr. Seaborn Wright gave yesterday to his Walker county audience when he urged the populists and democrats to "get together." The burdens bear alike on democrat and populist, being as impartial in their distribution as the rain which falls on the just and the unjust alike. Democrats and populists suffer alike from the heavy taxes of republican legislation, from contraction of the currency, and from the many other ills which both parties are seeking to remedy in their own way. But it is a mistake to make an appeal for independent action. The place for getting together is inside the lines of the organized democracy. The principles of the democratic party as laid down in its platforms, when carried out, will afford the desired relief.

There is no occasion for independent organization, and certainly there is not the slightest excuse for it in the seventh congressional district. Of all the democratic representatives no one has been more faithful to his party, more consistent in his record, more conscientious in the discharge of his duty, than the present member from the seventh Georgia district. We hope that the rumors that Mr. Wright is thinking of running as an independent democrat in his district have no more foundation in fact than there is occasion for an independent candidate.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Nashville Christian Advocate says: "Not a great while ago we were looking over some old files of Harper's Monthly, and came across a series of articles by 'Porte Crayon,' giving an account of a visit made through the Tennessee mountains in the winter of 1858. How different in spirit they proved to be from similar articles of today. There was nothing cynical or supercilious in them; no assumption of the airs of pharisaical superiority; but everywhere the manifestation of an appreciative and sympathetic temper. The modern breed of magazine writers could learn much from this kindly gentleman who delighted and edified our fathers and mothers."

As illustrating the free silver drift in the west, the case of Congressman Richards, of the seventeenth Ohio district, is a good one. He voted against free silver at the extra session, and in favor of repealing the Sherman act. Last week the democrats of his district endorsed free silver in their platform, and then nominated Richards. Being called before the convention for a speech, and undertaking to square his record with the platform, he was interrupted by a delegate who demanded that the free silver plank be read, which was done. Then Richards was asked to state unequivocally whether he would stand by that declaration or not. He said he would.

The Cosmopolitan magazine will remove its quarters from New York to Irvington in August, but Professor A. S. Hardy will still keep his editorial office in the city. A small literary party will gather round the quarters which are being erected in Irvington, and the experiment will be an interesting one. There seems no good reason why a magazine with an established reputation should not make its headquarters in the country as well as in the sweltering city.

The discovery was announced some months ago of a Buddhistic life of Jesus. The story was that a traveler through central Asia was thrown and broke his leg. He was carried to the convent of Hemis, near the town of Leh, in north India, there nursed by the monks, who showed him this manuscript in Pali, containing the story of Issa or Jesus. The manuscript dated from about 200 A. D., or the story was written then, and had been preserved in monasteries and libraries ever since. The account of the discovery was followed by what purported to be a translation of the manuscript made by Notovitch, who claimed to have found it. Unfortunately for Notovitch and the authenticity of his pretended Buddhistic life of Jesus, there is a Moravian mission at Leh, only a few miles from the monastery where the manuscript was said to have been found. When the news of the discovery reached F. B. Shawe, the missionary in charge of this station, he began an investigation to find, if he could, more ancient manuscripts in the library of the monastery, with which he thought himself familiar, and to verify Notovitch's story. As a result of his inquiries he writes to The London Daily News a letter which proves Notovitch a fraud and the "Story of Issa" a forgery.

SPRINGTIME IN GEORGIA.

The Lithonia New Era tells a story which may have more than local interest. Here it is:

"A young man recently wrote to a young lady that if she accepted a certain young man's attention on another occasion he wouldn't marry her. The young man's head is evidently not red for nothing, and for roaring the Nemean lion is not in it with him. The public will please excuse us, but we are ready to state that if the young lady bows to the fellow's imperious command it is because some mistaken Puck has annointed her eyes, else she would not fall in love with an ass. When Titania awakes she shall see. If it be so Oberon shall have his changeling, then let her sleep again and awake to abhor the former object of her affection."

The Campbell County News comes out this week under new management, Mr. C. F. Douglass retiring and Mr. Robert M. Horton having full control. The News is a good paper and is in good hands.

Campbell county has a magistrate whose name seems to bring him business in a matrimonial line. He is Mr. A. J. Luck and The News says of him:

"In five minutes' time he can marry a couple and have them happy on the way. Last Saturday he easily uttered a few words that gave two men life-long companions. Perry Renfroe was released from jail in the afternoon a single man, and in sixty minutes he possessed a wife. Wright Allen, after pleading a long time, succeeded in getting a man's daughter to risk him as a supporter. They went to Mr. Luck's that night at 11 o'clock and were made happy. Mr. Luck has sent many others down the lane of conjugal life, and continues to enlarge his list."

This snake story comes from Floyd Springs, near Rome: A large chicken snake captured a small chicken there a month ago, and had swallowed its right foot and leg when discovered by the chicken's owner. The snake was killed, but not before it had bit off the chicken's leg. The owner believed it to be an unusually fine chicken, made a small wooden leg and fastened it on with a leather strap. The chicken walked off very proudly, and pawed up the earth recklessly with its hickory limb. Now, it is almost frying size, and is still in good shape and will be exhibited at the Atlanta Cotton States and International exposition next year under a banner, "The Wooden Legged Chicken From Floyd."

The Chattooga News has a word of warning for Summerville's city fathers, calling attention to the fact that:

"In front of and around the barrooms of this town, the walks are nicely graveled and the gullies are kept filled up. That is all right, and is a good thing for those who sometimes get too much whisky aboard. Near the Methodist church, directly over the route that people coming to church from the country have to drive their vehicles to get a hitching place for their horses, are some gullies, well nigh impassable. We believe these gullies are directly responsible for the runaway last Sunday by which the lives of two young ladies were greatly imperiled. Now, city fathers, the barrooms are cared for; don't you think it is your duty to provide for the comfort, the convenience and safety of those who attend church? We have seen old ladies totter along at night on their way to church, stumbling over these gullies, very greatly to their discomfort and inconvenience. When people come in from the country to this church they are forced to drive over these rough places to get to the usual hitching place. Now what are you going to do about it? We believe that you will fix them, and we know you ought. If you don't——"

The Walton News pictures an editor's work in this way:

"An editor who attends strictly to his own business and endeavors every week to fill up his paper with entertaining reading matter has no easy task of it. He does not always feel in the mood of writing and often ideas refuse to flow and take upon themselves the forms and fashions of speech. But whether he feels in the mood or not the paper must be filled in some way. It may not be as interesting one week as another, and if it isn't the poor editor must bear the blame. He is never expected to get tired, and no allowance is made for his hours of gloom and despondency, and the failure of debtors to pay him when he has debts to meet."

Editor Mills, of The Lithonia New Era, explains his joy by saying:

"Last Tuesday morning our sanctum was honored by a visit from Misses Molly Hicks and Alice McClelland, two charming young ladies of our town, and again on Friday by Misses Nancy and Maggie Stephens. The circumstances surrounding this week's issue are so propitious we ought to be kicked out of town if we don't give the people a good paper. But here it is and we are vain enough to think it is readable. The girls will please help us again next week."

Have You Heard Berryman.

From The Coosa River News.

There is some very good laughing talent in this section. On any large day you can hear the lung-elongators at their pleasure, and some of the labor laughers are to be heard any day. Some men laugh to appear agreeable; some laugh because their tickle-box is taxed. Some enterprising person could make some interesting estimation on this subject.

The Value of Contentment.

From Texas Siftings.

Contentment is better than money, and just about as scarce.

A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

Why I Love You.

I love you for the sweetness you have
sprinkled in my way,
For driving back the billows that darkly
crowned my day;
I love you for the gladness that your dear,
sweet presence brings,
For the kisses that enthrall me, while joy,
exultant, sings!

I love you for the guiding of my lonely,
weary feet
Into realms of dearest happiness where flowers blossom sweet,
For the golden glow of hoping that once
lay cold and still,
'Till your tender touching woke it, my
dawning day to fill!

I love you for the welcome I know is waiting me
At home nest when the hours of noonday
labor flee;
I love you for the promises that dear
thoughts of you start,
When I dream of being near you—near to
you, sweetheart!

—EDWARD N. WOOD.

No Wonder He Looked So.

"Fitzgoober seems to be restless today—sorter out of place."

"Well, he is—he lost his job yesterday."

Or Some Other Excuse Offered.

"You never find a man out 'till you trust him," soliloquized Pullet.

"That's what my collectors report to me—that they never find them out until I trust them," sadly replied Sassafras.

He Was a Delinquent.

"He always looked on the bright side of everything," was the consoling remark of one of the mourners.

"Yes, and he'll feel it now," savagely put in the editor.

And the Quail, Too.

"Kazoo didn't win the bet he made that he could eat a quail every day for thirty days."

"He didn't?"

"No, he got along very well until the twentieth day, when he got disgusted and threw up the job."

Camp Meetin' Time.

Camp meetin' time's a-comin' an' the yallerlegged chick
Will help the pious preacher in his fight
with sinful Nick—
An' soon the shouter's music will be ringin'
full an' free,
As the story of salvation is told to you an'
me!

Camp meetin' time's a-comin'—the arbor's
cool an' green,
The vines that clamber round it make a
fragrant, welcome screen—
An' 'neath it, in the shadows, where the
coolin' breezes float,
Echo soon will catch up an' fling back the
music's note!

Camp meetin' time's a-comin'—it makes my
glad heart feel
Old time religion's good enough, at nature's feet to kneel;
An' while the birds are singin' in the glorious, sunny air
You can take your load of troubles, an'
leave your burden there!

—E. N. W.

THE "PARITY" BETWEEN DOLLARS.

It Exists Today and Would Be Disturbed by Change of Ratio.

Editor Constitution—The season for heated currency discussions is opening and already we are involved in the meshes of the "parity" dilemma. We are told by the self-constituted arbiters of "honest money" that "the parity of gold and silver must be maintained" in our currency system and that this parity is impossible, in view of the present commodity prices of the metals, by any ratio that would allow a convenient and practical use of silver. Supposing them to bear the troy weight proportion of 30 of silver to 1 of gold, their contention seems, to the uninformed and unthinking layman in finance, a reasonable one.

But what does the world understand by "parity," as the term is used in finance? Is it equality of intrinsic value, as a pound of lead for a pound of lard? Or does it mean equality of power in effecting exchanges of credits, commodities and corporeal things?

Since the world began the latter definition of parity has had full acceptation in every system of finance among civilized men, until modern greed and cunning devised the scheme of demonetization, whereby through legislation alone any part of a people's money may be discredited and robbed of its equal power in the currency system. This was done in the United States in 1873 by the demonetization act and fixed as the indisputable cause of our present system by the failure of congress to pass remonetization acts.

What is the condition, then? We have a conglomerate system of seven or nine kinds of money forms and only one money of redemption—which is gold. This leaves us strictly on a gold basis, with a confessed paucity of gold to redeem one-ninth even of our silver and paper issues. So that our "gold basis" is a sham in fact, a scheme of robbery in effect, and altogether a matter of credit and fiat "promise to pay in gold."

Where, then, is the solid substance of this much esteemed parity argument? Why can we not agree to come back to the terms of common sense and common honesty, and stand on the ancient and true democratic principle?

You ask me what that principle is? I answer that it is this:

"Parity in the currency implies equal debt-paying and purchasing power in every form of currency authorized by the government in every market where the stamp and certification of the government makes the coinage current as money, or an instrument of exchanges."

That is the original and everlasting creed of true American democracy. That has been the contention of our party and platforms since 1868, at least, against all forms of republican discriminations in and favors to particular forms of American money. That is the true reading and meaning of the Chicago platform of 1892, as to its currency plank, and that was the clamorous and certain claim made for it on every stump in the south and west during the campaign.

If not "adjusted through international agreement" (now known to be impossible), the "dollar unit of coinage of both metals" must be either equal by natural commercial ratio, or (and here's the true condition that demands action) by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts."

There you have the true democratic doctrine—parity, even by the force of legislation, in power to purchase and pay debts—not parity in commercial price of the metals, nor parity in weight by ounces and pounds, nor parity in the estimation of the sharks of Wall street and the wolves of Lombard street.

What legislation can give this parity of power to the two metals? The legal tender function, which it is both the right and bounden duty of the government to bestow on all its issues of currency. Legal tender quality is power. Weight and fineness fix mere market values. What the people want is an adequate volume of money, the gold and silver standard money of the constitution, equal in legal tender power in the markets and in the payment of debts. The ratio of 16 to 1, it is admitted by leading writers on finance, who are not gold specialists, is as safe a ratio for that object as any other—just as little liable to fluctuations and more nearly equitable with the ratios subsisting in other gold and silver using nations.

As it is, we have been fraudulently brought to a false and swindling "gold basis," by which the money of the people has been divided and half of it double discounted, and by which the labor cost of every debt payment has been doubled, trebled or quadrupled. What the country needs, what the democracy stands pledged to and what the people will hereafter demand, is the free coinage of silver, at 16 to 1, with parity, through legal tender power, between every dollar of money issued by authority of their government. This parity exists today between the gold and silver dollar. OLD DEMOCRAT.

"The Mountain Groaned, Etc."

Editor Constitution—I have been very much interested in watching the publication of the poll on which your evening contemporary, The Journal, has been laboring zealously for more than three days. It has sent men to every part of the city, and its corps of reporters has, with indefatigable energy, covered every business building in Atlanta, ransacked the shops, and has in the past few days seen hundreds, yea, thousands, of voters in Atlanta in the hope of quoting them as being against Colonel Livingston, who has proven himself to be such a good friend of Atlanta in his earnest work in behalf of our exposition.

The mountain which has been in labor for several days has groaned and brought forth a mouse in the aggregation of interviews published this afternoon, amounting to about two columns (in big type), omitting the duplicated interviews which it published the day before.

I have read these interviews carefully, and I find that they cover the whole fifth district. Men are quoted as being representative Atlanta citizens who do not even vote in this county. There are interviews from Clayton county, from Rockdale county, quite a number from DeKalb county and a few from Douglas. Neither republicans, mugwumps nor populists are spared in this remarkable research for names. Among the interviews conspicuously quoted is that of Mr. Wallace Rhodes, of the postoffice, who says that for personal reasons he is for Candler. Now, Wallace is a rattling good fellow, but he is a republican from the shoulder, and has always been a republican. Now the public would like to know what those "personal reasons" are. They must be very cogent to cause a democratic organ to seek a republican and quote his opinion as to the settlement of a democratic primary. Wallace has made a good official at the postoffice and there are many democrats who would like to see him retained. Possibly this is the "personal reason."

Among the other interviews with those quoted as being so zealously in favor of Mr. Candler is most of the force of The Journal office, the names of whom are discreetly scattered among the interviews as being "against Livingston." Then there is Mr. H. J. Williams, who lives in DeKalb. So with Mr. George W. Scott, and other good citizens of DeKalb, and likewise the name of Mr. C. T. Roan, of Clayton, is also observed among the number of Fulton voters quoted.

This has been a truly remarkable poll, but in fairness why did not The Journal publish the opinions of the hundreds of Atlanta voters on whom its reporters called and who told them they were for Livingston. Among those who answered The Journal promptly that they were for Livingston we may mention Messrs. S. M. Inman, C. A. Collier, J. W. English, R. F. Maddox, J. G. Oglesby, Stewart Woodson, R. T. Dorsey, Jacob Haas, E. P. Chamberlin, Z. D. Harrison, B. M. Blount, W. H. Brotherton, Harry Stockdell, Fulton Colville, Charles S. Northen, J. R. Gray, P. H. Harralson, R. D. Spalding, Frank Potts, George W. Adair, Martin Amorous, John Colvin, Frank Thanhauser and a host of others of the most prominent business men of Atlanta, who believe that it is but right that Livingston should be renominated.

There is another feature about the proposed array of interviews which is suggestive, to say the least of it. In looking carefully over the list a great number of the names fail to appear in the Atlanta city directory. It is true that a number of the names are of well-known citizens who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, are for Colonel Candler. There are good men against the choice of whom I have nothing to say. It will be observed that these names are scattered carefully along the list which is evidently padded for length with a great number of names that are not in the city directory. Are they anonymous names? Is the list a bogus one? Truly this list is a most remarkable manifestation, and the absence from it of the names of so many of Atlanta's solid business men and public spirited citizens, who are working for the upbuilding of the city speaks volumes for the strength of Colonel Livingston's candidacy in this county.

There is also a remarkable absence of names of working men on the list—men from the shops and railroads and other establishments.

No doubt everybody who read this remarkable concatenation of interviews will be struck with the suggestions above made. If they have not thought of the matter, get the interviews, look over them, and then get the city directory and ask whether, with some well-known exceptions, they are genuine are bogus?

EXPOSITION.

IN THE EIGHTH.

The Congressional Convention Is Called to Meet July 31st.

Athens, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Greensboro is the place at which the democratic congressional convention will be held for the purpose of nominating the standard bearer for the eighth district, and July 31st is the day on which the convention meets.

There was no fight whatever in the meeting of the executive committee, and the friends of both Judge Lawson and Judge McWhorter readily agreed on the time and place for the convention. In fact the vote was unanimous.

The executive committee was called to order by Chairman W. D. O'Farrell. Mr. C. C. Davidson, of Greene, was secretary of the meeting. Clarke county was represented by Messrs. O'Farrell and W. H. Morton; Greene by Messrs. Davison and J. L. Young; Elbert by Colonel John P. Shannon; Madison by J. F. White; Franklin by R. D. Yow; Oglethorpe by W. M. Howard; Oconee, Morgan, Jasper, Putnam, Hart and Wilkes were represented only by proxy.

The Normal School Opening.

The opening of the State Normal school tomorrow is to be a big day for Athens. At least one hundred and fifty teachers from all sections of the state will be in attendance.

The opening exercises will take place at 10 o'clock, a. m. Addresses of welcome to the visitors will be delivered by Captain W. P. Welch, mayor pro tem., in behalf of the city; Colonel L. H. Charbonnier, in behalf of the university; Mr. E. R. Hodgson, for the board of education; Mr. Thomas S. Mell in behalf of the citizens; Editor T. W. Reed for the press.

A Newspaper Change.

The Athens Banner is in a state of much uncertainty. The lease of Messrs. Stone & Christy expires on July 12th and it is reported that they will not continue it. A mortgage is held on the property by Mr. George D. Thomas and if it is foreclosed the paper will be forced to a sale.

There are all sorts of rumors current as to what will take place, but nothing positive is known.

Mr. Lee J. Langley, a prominent newspaper man of Macon, has been in the city for three or four days, and his presence has caused much gossip.

Mr. Cabell Davis, of Virginia, who has recently made this city his home and done some good work for The Macon News as its Athens correspondent, is believed by many to be making arrangements to get control of The Banner.

Editor Reed has expressed no determination of giving up his present position and the present management may continue in control. At any rate there is the greatest interest excited in the future of Athens's morning daily. Who will control it after July 12th is a matter of absolute uncertainty at this time.

The formation of a new afternoon paper is also reported as being on foot.

He May Hang.

Sam Brown, the negro who was arrested here on suspicion a few days ago, turns out to be a worse character than was at first supposed.

The sheriff of Pickens county, came to Athens with a warrant for Brown today, and took him to Pickens county, where he will be tried for murder.

The sheriff said that Brown shot a negro child in its mother's arms for making a fuss crying, and because it would not stop when he told it to do so. He believes that there is sufficient evidence against the negro to cause him to hang.

Newsy Notes.

The old waterworks was forced to a sale for taxes yesterday, and Mr. A. H. Hodgson bought it. The beautiful reservior will make a splendid place for bathhouses and row boats, and the new owner will probably put it to that use, as the new waterworks make a second system unnecessary.

Mr. W. F. Brittain, of New York, an old Athens boy, is spending a few days with his many friends in this city.

Mr. Charles N. Hodgson, of Washington, D. C., is visiting his parents for two weeks.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

Yesterday Was a Very Busy Day with the Candidates.

It was a lively day with the candidates for county offices yesterday. They were busy circulating among the voters and industriously pushing their claims.

But none in the race was more active then Mr. Zack Castleberry, who is a candidate for county tax receiver, and whose name was unintentionally omitted in The Constitution yesterday morning.

Mr. Castleberry is one of the most widely known and popular young men in Atlanta, and it is here that he has passed his life. For years he was one of Atlanta's successful young business men, and during that time made the host of friends who are now backing him in the race.

The big surprise of the campaign was the withdrawal of the Broyles-McCandless ticket from the race for clerkship. The combination was looked upon as a strong one, and the race between that ticket and the one Judge Tanner is leading, promised to be a most interesting fight. But the gentlemen who were to make the new ticket thought it advisable to pull out of the race.

The county commissioner's race attracted attention during the day. Neither Dr. Nelms nor Mr. Jim Collins will enter the race again. Mr. Collins lived out of the city when elected, and by the law, his successor must be a country man. Mr. Jack J. Spalding, so far, is the only candidate for the position outside of the city, and the indications just now are that he will not have any opposition for the place.

The position Dr. Nelms vacates, however, will be more eagerly sought. Mr. Forrest Adair, of the seventh ward, and who was once a member of the council of West End, is in the race and will make it warm for all comers. He is now out at work among the voters and as he comes from the same section of the city as the gentleman who retires, it is probable that he will be a big quantity in the race for the position.

Mr. Walter R. Brown is also spoken of in connection with the position, and if he decides to make the race he will make it interesting for those who are opposing him.

For the first time in years, Mr. Columbus Payne, county treasurer, will have opposition. Mr. M. M. Welch, the present junior councilman from the second ward, has decided to enter the race against him, and this will make it lively.

Coroner Paden will have opposition for the position in J. R. Stamps, who wants to be coroner of Fulton county.

Armstead Going It Alone.

The statement made that Tax Receiver Armstead was in the race for re-election with his brother on his ticket as deputy was erroneous. Mr. Armstead is making the race up to date by himself, and has announced no deputy. He said yesterday:

"I have no deputy on the ticket with me as yet. There's no telling what I may do before the race is over. My brother will not be connected with the ticket and will not be my deputy."

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

The Journal reporters who got up the Candler interviews had some experiences that they did not publish. One of them made a canvass of the audience at the Edgewood Avenue theater Tuesday night. He visited nearly every person on both floors, and finally ran against Mr. Lucien York.

"I'm going to put you down for Candler," said the weary interviewer. "I'm not going to vote," said Mr. York.

This same reporter dropped into the office of a well known wholesale tobacco man. Eight prominent gentlemen were present. "All for Livingston," announced the wholesaler; "put us down that way," and there were eight ayes.

This same reporter also partook of the barbecue at the city stockade yesterday afternoon, and met up with Mr. John Colvin.

"This is a good crowd to interview," said Mr. Colvin. "This is an interesting Livingston crowd." The reporter did not interview. The same reporter met Mr. Martin Amorous.

"Put me down for Livingston," said Mr. Amorous. His interview was not published.

Among the names that appeared in The Journal's list of those in favor of Colonel Candler as against Colonel Livingston were those of Mr. Albyn Haynes and his brother, Mr. Clyde Haynes. Mr. Albyn Haynes is quoted as saying: "I am a straight Candler man." Mr. Albyn Haynes says positively that he made no such remark; that he was approached by a Journal man and he told him that he did not even know Colonel Candler and had never seen him, but that he was as yet undecided as to who he would vote for. Last night he said: "I heard Colonel Livingston's speech and I think that I shall have to give him my vote. My brother says that he was never approached for an interview in regard to Colonel Candler, and did not authorize The Journal's quotation."

These are only a few of many who were misquoted.

As to Sun Spots.

From Science.

The spots on the sun were discovered by astronomers in 1611.

HIS FIRST SPEECH.

Colonel Livingston Greeted by a Great Audience at DeGive's.

HIS EFFORT A MAGNIFICENT ONE

He Made No Attack Upon Colonel Candler or His Record.

WHAT HE DID FOR THE EXPOSITION

Nearly Two Thousand People Listened to the Congressman, and Gave Him an Ovation—A Lively Incident.

The stage at DeGive's theater was the scene of the first skirmish in the fifth district congressional campaign last night.

Colonel Leonidas F. Livingston fired the opening gun, and the result was far more gratifying than his most enthusiastic friend had prophesied.

Colonel Livingston had on his campaign uniform, and it never did more telling work. He was in old time form, easy, confident and effective. His words had the same courageous ring that always give them force, and his sentences were forceful and logical.

The speech made a fine impression. Burst after burst of applause interrupted the speaker, which is quite significant when it is remembered that the audience was composed of solid, substantial men, who think more than they yell.

Greeted by a fine audience of representative Atlanta men—business men, workingmen, professional men and men in every

"It is not my fault that my competitor is not here," said Colonel Livingston.

walk of life—the congressman from the fifth seemed inspired to one of the best efforts of his life. His hearers were thoroughly appreciative, and his clear cut oration made him stronger than he has ever been before.

His speech was a clear exposition of his platform and his record. There was no faltering or equivocation. He explained his position on every vital public question, and in such a way that no two constructions can be placed upon what he had to say.

As to Colonel Candler, he spoke without bitterness or abuse. He did not refer to Colonel Candler's record on the silver question. He had something to say about the refusal of the gentleman from DeKalb to meet him in joint debate.

He told, without braggadocio, of his efforts in behalf of the Atlanta exposition, and this part of his speech was received with deafening cheers.

He placed himself squarely in favor of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

A lively incident marked the proceedings. Colonel Livingston referred to the Candler interviews in yesterday's Atlanta Journal in such a way as to bring out Mr. Joe Johnson, a popular representative of that paper. A wordy tilt was indulged in between these two gentlemen and the crowd was greatly entertained.

Altogether, it was a great night for Colonel Livingston.

Between 1,500 and 2,000 people were present, and a more representative gathering would be hard to find. Nearly every man present seemed in touch with the speaker and if their predictions can be relied on Fulton county is in his column by a large majority.

Mr. Conyers Introduced.

When the curtain swung up promptly at 8 o'clock the brilliant footlights revealed about fifty prominent Atlantians on the stage. A burst of applause followed the rising of the curtain. Among the prominent Atlantians present on the stage were Messrs. S. M. Inman, J. J. Spalding, D. A. Beatie, S. A. Morris, R. F. Maddox, Howell C. Erwin, George S. Cassin, Milton P. Camp, General C. A. Evans, E. N. Broyles, Captain W. H. Brotherton, Mr. Dan Dougherty, D. A. Cook, Frank Thanhouser, R. L. Rodgers, Martin Amorous, Zach Martin, Rev. W. D. Abea, James F. O'Neill and Anthony K. Murphy.

On the stage were a large number of prominent railroad men. Mr. Wheeler Mangum came with a large delegation from the Western and Atlantic railroad; Mr. R. A. Broyles brought an equally large delegation from the Central and Mr. J. T. McLeod was present at the head of a large party form the East Tennessee road. Scattered throughout the audience were many of the most prominent people of the city.

Captain R. F. Maddox stepped to the front and called the meeting to order. Mr. Howell Erwin then stepped to the front of the stage and said:

"Allow me, as chairman of the committee on arrangements, to introduce to you one of Atlanta's most gifted sons, Hon. Ben C. Conyers, who will introduce the speaker of the evening."

Mr. Conyers came forward amid applause. He is a young man of fine presence, and is one of the most magnetic orators in the south. Forceful, earnest and equipped with a fine delivery, there is no more effective speaker in the entire south.

"The laws of nature," said Mr. Conyers, "are a delicate adjustment of balances. This is the reason why I, who need an introduction, have been honored with the privilege of introducing to you a man who is known to you all. Long ago he introduced himself to you. For four years Colonel Livingston has gone in and out before you and his record is known of all men. He had to introduce himself. He received no nominations by courtesy, and tonight as he enters again upon the same short, sweet struggle, during which many things will be said of him while the wind of his adversary lasts, he comes to you needing no words of introduction. You know where he stands. Recent developments in the epistolary world or, more correctly, in the world of letters, would indicate that his opponent would like to know where he is not.

"You may always know where he is 'at,' and I feel that Atlanta has the very greatest cause to know where he is.

"There are two great and high reasons why Atlanta should stand by him. The first reason is a personal one. The yeoman's work that he has done for the exposition—the pride of Atlanta and the pet of the south—entitles him to the highest consideration. I do not say that his adversary would not have been equally warmhearted and zealous in working for our exposition, but what I say is that he has not done it. Livingston has done it.

"The puny attempt to belittle his efforts in this regard will fall ignominiously. His record speaks for itself; history cannot be unwritten. He has and is working for you and for yours. Is it Atlanta's way to prove ungrateful? Not thus has Atlanta been made. Not this way have you become what your are. The motto has been, 'Everything and everybody for Atlanta,' and it was by following that motto that you have set upon a hill a city that cannot be hid.

"Tonight every vacant home in our city, every silent, reproachful factory wheel, every gaunt and hungry chimney and every idle mechanic, ready and willing to work, plead with eloquence more sublime than words for your support for the man who has devoted his best energies to lift the pall that has settled over us.

"But potent as this reason is, there is a louder and stronger one. He stands on a higher ground when he comes to you not as a mendicant, but a faithful servant, and asks for re-election. He is a platform democrat. He stands on the platform today. He is lonesome, but he is there. He still has use for it and considers that its pledges are binding. He regards the platform of 1892 as our creed and that the humblest member of the democratic party has a right to his construction of that platform until the point at issue is definitely settled. As such he has worked and is working for its materialization.

"But what is more important he agrees with us in his construction of the platform, unlike the distinguished gentleman who opposes him. He regards the democratic party as yet pledged to materialization of this construction into law."

He referred to the existing troubles between labor and capital, and said that he thanked God that the south was free from the trouble. Continuing he said:

"The times demand men—true and tried. None but democrats must be put on guard. In democratic unity lies our only hope. Democratic harmony and democratic success are the only means that can prevent the return of conditions like those I have mentioned. But that harmony must not be the result of equivocation. The issue is upon us and we must meet it like men. Upon the broad basis of democracy is the only safe place to rest. There stands the man who comes to you tonight bringing as yet no tidings of victory won, but bringing his shield with him and his flag, which shall yet be carried in his hand to victory.

"I have the honor to introduce to you Hon. L. F. Livingston, the next congressman from this distriot."

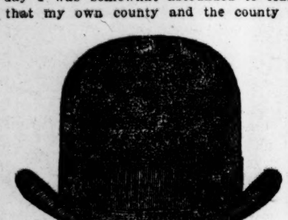
Colonel Livingston Speaks.

The applause that greeted Colonel Livingston was like mighty thunder. He smiled and looked out over the heads of his friends several seconds before they would allow him to proceed with his speech so warm and cordial was their generous reception and so rapturous their applause.

"Hurrah for Livingston!" shouted one voice and a hundred others took it up. "That's the man for me," was the sentiment of one man heard above the roar of applause, and a dozen or more responded with "Me, too," "same here" and similar ejaculations of approval.

Colonel Livingston seemed to feel very deeply the friendliness shown him in all this demonstration, and when he finally did begin the first few opening words of his speech were toned with a touch of slight emotion. Said he:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens—I must confess to you that when I came back to my people and my home the other day I was somewhat astounded to learn that my own county and the county of



NOW A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Rockdale, which was once a part of my own county, had brought out an opposing candidate to me in the race for congress.

"I was born in old Newton county. I have lived there all my life. I know every voter, every man, woman and child in the county, and I love those people very dearly. I also know the people of Rockdale and love them, too, and feel at home there. Therefore, I was astounded beyond measure to learn the story that these two counties had put out against me a man to run for congress.

"And yet The Atlanta Journal brought this story out—that it was not The Atlanta Journal that brought out Mr. Candler, but that he was brought out by the people of my county and the people of Rockdale. I didn't say a word while I was here, but went at once to my home down in Newton and made inquiry about the story I had read in The Journal, and this is what I found: I found that my own county did not bring out Mr. Candler; I found that three men in that county had held a conference and named Mr. Candler as the man to oppose me. These three men are disappointed men—soreheads. (Laughter.)

"Over in Rockdale I found that the county had not brought out Mr. Candler, but that two men in that county—men who are very sore—(laughter)—yes, very sore,—(laughter)—had done the work.

"Now, yesterday there was a gathering of my friends in Newton, at which they passed resolutions denouncing the story that the people of Newton county want anybody to represent them in congress but me. You will read those resolutions in the papers tomorrow, I suppose.

"Over in Rockdale I have been inquiring around and there are two prominent citizens of that county on this stage tonight who have earnestly canvassed the county and they say that Mr. Candler has only fifty-one votes in the county."

"No, thirty is the correct number," interrupted one of the Rockdale county citizens from the platform.

"Well, you say thirty and another one of my friends down there thinks there are fifty-one Candler votes in the county," resumed Mr. Livingston, good humoredly, "and now perfectly willing to give Mr. Candler the benefit of the doubt I will count him the biggest number and say that he has fifty-one votes in Rockdale county. (Laughter and applause.)

As to the Exposition.

"Now, in the same issue of The Atlanta Journal it was stated that Colonel Livingston wasn't doing very much for the exposition after all; that the exposition bill did not pass the committee of the house by any unanimous vote and that it was the

"He comes to you not as a mendicant, but as a faithful servant," said Mr. Conyers.

vote of old man Breckinridge—Madeline Pollard Breckinridge—who helped to get the bill through the committee.

"Very well, all I have to say is that there is an honorable man on this platform tonight who tells a sad story about Mr. Candler in this connection. The Journal says that if Mr. Candler were in congress he would have done as much as Livingston, and more. Now there is a man on this platform tonight who you all know who says that Mr. Candler told him that if he were in congress he would not vote for the bill providing for an appropriation for the great exposition you are going to have down here. (Applause and shouts of "Good gracious.")

"Now, my fellow citizens of Atlanta, all this sort of thing is going to hurt your exposition. It is going to do harm. If it gets out that you have newspapers down here that write such things about your exposition as they have it will do much towards bringing about a defeat of your exposition bill in congress. The Journal says it was by the help of old man Bill Breckinridge that we have been moving with this work. It is no such a thing. Bill Breckinridge was not there when we had the bill up for consideration. I haven't seen or heard of Bill Breckinridge in connection with this business until I read it in The Journal. My friends, this sort of talk is hurting you. It don't hurt you with me, for I know the source from which all this comes and I know how to handle it and how to take it. (Laughter.) But, there are those at Washington who don't know how to take it.

"Pardon me, my friends, I don't care to talk about what I have done for your exposition at Washington. I don't want to do it, but, my friends, my motives have been misrepresented. These enemies of mine down here in Atlanta, where everything ought to be harmony for the exposition, are saying that I am doing all I am for the exposition because of political scheming. Listen to me, my friends, what I'm going to say. If I am not nominated and not re-elected to congress it will make no difference to me—I shall work night and day for the passage of that exposition bill, so help me God. (Great applause.) O, the tongues of slanderers that poison truth this way. What can be in the heart of that man who finds time and humor to say such things at this time, when all the people of this great city are so interested in a matter that appeals for harmony and united action? (Applause.)

"I cannot tell you what I have done for your exposition, but I will refer you to such men as Sam Inman, who was on your committee that came to Washington on the errand they did in behalf of the exposition. I refer you to such men as Charles Collier, Jack Spalding, Dr. Spalding, June Oglesby and others who were up there at the time it was before the house committee."

"I refer you to every member of the house—to such men as John B. Gordon, Pat Walsh and others you can trust.

"The exposition bill was framed and went to the house. It was referred to a committee on which I serve. It passed that committee and was reported with favor to the house. It was hurried to the senate—it isn't worth while to say who took it there—and when it got in the senate it was tacked on to a bill that had to be acted on immediately in order that it might not be delayed over and held until after congress adojurned, and it is going to pass in time, if it passes at all, to get the president's signature to it before congress adjourns this session.

As to That "Groundswell."

"But, before I get to talking much about the big questions of the day I want to remove a little more brushwood out of the way. The Atlanta Journal this afternoon speaks of a great groundswell having taken place in Fulton county. It has great sweeping headlines telling how the people are snowing Livingston under, and how the voters of this county have spoken against me for Candler. Here it is. They have a long list of names—256—and they quote them as saying that they are for Candler and cannot vote for me.

"When I left home this aftrenoon, my old father came up to me, and after hearing of this 'groundswell,' said, 'My boy, if there is such a crushing "groundswell" as this up there in Atlanta, don't you think you are beat?' 'Well,' said I, 'father, it has been a long time since you were in politics, and I wish you wouldn't be bothered by all this. Keep cool and be quiet. Don't be worried about it. Leave it all to Lon'. (Much laughter.)

"Now, fellow citizens, when I come to investigate all this business, I find that this list is the greatest fake and humbug on record. Why, they have scraped the earth and found 256 men who say they oppose me. Now, what are the facts? I find on this list a lot of names I never saw before—men of whom I have never heard, but my friends say they are from Gwinnett county and other foreign places. There is one man on it I do know came from Gwinnett, and some from Rockdale and even from my own county. They are not Fulton county men at all. Why, one of the men on the list has been dead twenty-five years and another thirty-seven years. (Great laughter.) One of them on here is Wallace Rhodes. Do you know who Wallace Rhodes is? Well, he is one of the nicest young men in the wide, wide world, but he is of different politics from you and me. He is a republican. (Much laughter and applause.) Now, he says for personal reasons he cannot vote for Livingston. Gentlemen, the reason is because I have always announced myself to be in favor of democrats in office. If I had my way about it he would not hold the office he now has and he knows it. That's why he's not for me, and yet I want it understood that I have respect for Wallace. He is a nice man and a good man. It is his politics that we don't like, and that is the only reason he is talking against me.

The Hat Story Told by the Colonel.

"But, when you come to know everything you will see how this list was gotten up. I know many men on there who have given their personal pledge to support me, and I know they will do it. (Applause and shouts of 'that's right. Here's some right over here in this corner.')

"Well, let me tell you how this list was run up. The other day Henry Cabaniss called his reporters together in his office at The Atlanta Journal. He told them he would give the man finding the greatest number of anti-Livingston men a fine silk hat. Well, of course, the boys wanted to get a hat. They went to work and all of them were soon busy getting their names down. One of them who used to be my friend and went around the country with me reporting speeches, went through the Equitable building, and when he came down he found that out of all that aggregation of representative citizens he only had five Candler names. If he were to tell the truth I venture to say he would say that he found ten Livingston men to every Candler man, and yet he did not give a single Livingston man.

"My friend, Joe Johnson was the fortunate man. He run down more Candler men than the rest of them; but boys, the funny part of it is that there is a squabble over the prize, for the other fellows believe that the prize was unfairly obtained, because it is claimed that Joe Johnson, not content with getting members of his own family on the list, and all The Journal crew, went out to the cemetery, and actually robbed the tombstones of their names. (Tremendous applause and laughter.)

"Think of it, boys! They have actually gone to the bone orchard for names. (Renewed laughter.) They are finding Candler men that have been dead twenty-five and thirty years—and all for the sake of a hat. (Great laughter.)

"Now, I am a great mind to offer two hats—(laughter)—two hats to these boys if they will have the manhood to come out here and say honestly that they really found ten Livingston men to every one Candler man while making this eventful search."

Colonel Livingston had scarcely spoken this when Mr. Joe Johnson, the well-known reporter for The Atlanta Journal, advanced from behind the scenes and said: "I have the manliness to say that you have it backwards, for I found ten Candler men to every one Livingston man."

This was followed by a howl from the crowds in the house. Hisses were heard in some quarters; shouts from others, and genuine applause for the courage displayed by Mr. Johnson from others.

"Oh, you are talking through your hat," said Colonel Livingston, waving Mr. Johnson aside, "There ain't a word of truth in it, boys, and more than that—"

By this time the scene was one of frantic excitement. Mr. Johnson walked back upon the stage and stood to the right of Colonel Livingston. The crowds were howling and shouting and applauding all the while. Colonel Livingston wore his arms akimbo and his spectacles on the top of his head. He also wore a pleasant sort of smile.

To bring a climax to the excitement Mr. Gordon N. Hurtel, city editor of The Journal, rushed upon Mr. Livingston and took off his coat, seemingly desiring a fight. This brought shouts of disapproval from the crowds. The men on the stage arose and moved forward to secure quiet. Colonel Livingston went out toward Mr. Hurtel and "shooed" at him, as at a fly. The colonel walked back to his place and calmly winked the other eye. Finally he said:

"My friends and fellow citizens, these fellows shall not dip their pens in ink and slander and hurl it out at me without being shown up, and I look with contempt at their efforts to prevent me from making a clean exposure of it here from this public platform." (Great applause.)

Colonel Livingston calmly went on with his explanation of the exposition bill and its importance, not only to Atlanta, but to this great state and this great country.

He was not ruffled in the slightest.

Explains Away That Alleged Taint.

Giving his coat sleeves an extra pull, the colonel started into a discussion of the charge that he was tainted with Ocalaism.

"People that live in glass houses had best not throw stones," said Colonel Livingston. "I would like to know if there are not some people not far from here tainted with something else. Perhaps some of them are not tainted with goldbuggism and John Shermanism. (Vigorous applause.) When I ran against Stewart four years ago I was endorsed by the alliance of Paulding county. As president of the alliance I undid their action and refused to allow any of the county alliances of the fifth congressional district to endorse Livingston for congress because the alliance was not an organization for the purpose of diving into politics.

"I was called before a meeting, with Jack Spalding as chairman. You were chairman, weren't you, Jack?" said the speaker, turning towards Mr. Spalding. "Before this meeting I pledged myself to the democratic platform and took up the democratic flag, promising never to let it trail in the dust, and I never have.

Ready to Answer All Questions.

"If Colonel Candler or anybody else wants to ask questions," continued Colonel Livingston, "let them do so. I stand on the Chicago platform of 1892 and the Georgia democratic platform of 1892. I stand upon every plank of it and with both feet."

"What stand did Colonel Candler take on silver?" asked Colonel B. M. Blackburn.

"I don't want to discuss Colonel Candler's record," replied Colonel Livingston. "I didn't discuss it at Conyers and I don't care to take it up now. He may discuss me if he wants to, and he can take up all of the votes I ever cast in congress in one hand and the democratic platform in the other and he will find that they are a perfect fit."

Voice: "But what about Candler and silver?"

"It was in 1876," continued Colonel Livingston, "when the south and her people were suffering from the effects of the demonetization of silver. It was then that Bland moved to strike out the enactment clause and substitute one providing for legal tender containing 412½ grains to the dollar. The democrats all voted for it, and Candler's was the only vote registered against it."

At this there were prolonged cheers and much laughter and applause.

"Go ahead on him," cried a voice, "he won't spare you when he speaks."

Colonel Candler Refused to Meet Me.

"The highest evidence I have that I did not, nor do not, fear a meeting with Colonel Candler is the fact that I challenged him in accordance with all usage and custom in politics to enter into a joint debate so that the people might know what and how we felt on all the issues of the day and the democratic platform in particular. Colonel Candler refused to meet me. (Tremendous applause, laughter and cheers.) If he says anything, or even intimates anything, derogatory to my nomination I'll come down from Washington and take him up. I have his record here on the table, and he has lots of it, I'll tell you—lots of record.

Two Yardsticks Instead of One.

"I am a constitutional democrat—just as all my forefathers have been before me. The constitution says that gold and silver shall be units of standard—not one unit, but units—two yardsticks instead of one. One reason that I am for silver is because gold is scarce. There is not enough gold nor enough silver, for that matter.

"Some people say the Chicago platform does not say 'the free coinage of silver.' One of the largest papers in this state, located near here, says that the platform does not mean this. But the platform says 'without charge,' and if without charge does not mean 'the free coinage,' then the dictionaries have gone wrong and Webster's difinition of words won't pass muster. With the platform so declaring itself, how can I do aught but vote for the free coinage of silver.

"You haven't got a banker in Atlanta that will tell you that the purchasing clause of the Sherman act had anything to do with the panic. I say to you now that when we half did our work and repealed the purchasing clause of the makeshift, so called, we turned loose our tall hold and lost the power we had to press Wall street with. I've found that a great many people didn't know what was meant by the term 'makeshift,' as applied to the Sherman act. It means that the purchasing clause embodied in it is a makeshift for the free coinage of silver. The Sherman act was a makeshift and not a remedy.

Regarding Parity Between the Metals.

"In regard to the parity between the two metals, I have never seen anybody that wouldn't take the American dollar." Here Colonel Livingston drew from his pocket a dollar. "Everybody takes it, and many of you would be glad to get it to add to your bank account. The Mexican dollar has more silver in it than our dollar, yet you can buy two Mexican dollars with this one."

Deep Voice—"What are the silver mine owners behind it for?"

"I'll tell you in a minute," said Colonel Livingston. "They are behind it to prevent you from swapping your cotton for corn and to give the honest laborer a chance to buy himself tobacco and coffee. The silver dollar is good because the stamp of the government helps make it so."

Same Deep Voice—"It's good because it's redeemable in gold."

"Redeemable in gold!" exclaimed Colonel Livingston, walking towards that part of the stage from where the goldbug sounds appeared to come. "Redeemable in gold! Why the government's got about $70,000,000 in gold. With this it is to redeem the 400,000,000 silver dollars that are in circulation and the $364,000,000 of greenbacks. (Tremendous applause and cheering.)

"From time immemorial," continued Colonel Livingston, "silver has been used as money, and in the itme of Solomon, the wise man, the ratio was 16 to 1. If you look into this question of ratio you'll find that this is true; that the ratio has always been about 15½ to 16 to 1. It's the eternal fitness of things, and has been in force for thousands of years. It's the natural ratio, and that's the only reason I can give.

Colonel Livingston Traps a Goldbug.

"Do you know how much gold there is in a gold dollar?" asked Colonel Livingston, pointing his finger at the gentleman of the deep voice, who had been firing questions at him. Deep Voice said that he did not care to ask any more questions, and would quit even. Colonel Livingston stated the amount of gold in the gold dollar and took up the greenbacks, stating that they were worthless but for the signature. To take the signature away would mean to destroy the purchasing power of the bill. He then drifted back to the ratio of coinage.

"Why don't you make the ratio 30 to 1?" asked a voice.

"Now, let's be sensible—let's talk sense," began Colonel Livingston, soothingly. "Let's don't make fools of ourselves. (Applause and laughter.) If you were even to put the ratio at 30 to 1 you couldn't keep your silver dollars in this country. The speculators of Germany, France and Spain would gobble them up in short order. In those countries the silver money is not backed by such a powerful government stamp and endowed with such a ratio.

"If there is a banker in the house, he remembers how it was in 1834, when the silver dollars were put up to the ratio of 16 to 1. France and Germany and Spain bought all the silver they could get at and this country was flooded with gold. Make it a ratio of 17 to 1 now and silver would go the same way.

Gold and Silver Always Equal.

"If you'll go back to the time of Jefferson and come down along the line—Stephens, Toombs and Joe Brown, all of them—you'll find that gold and silver have always been on an equal footing according to the democratic platform.

"I expect that lots of you here tonight have on your hands a lot of land that you could not sell for one-half what you paid for it and gave notes for. This contraction of the currency has doubled your debts. It is the man that is developing the country, building up cities and fostering enterprises, that is suffering today. The stingy man who kept his money in his pocket and his hand on his purse is not injured. I simply voted for free coinage in every possible way.

Voted for the Tariff Bill.

"I voted for the Wilson tariff bill," continued Colonel Livingston. "I am a democrat and not a hybrid politician. I think that everything should be taxed to a certain extent. The necessities of life should have just a very small tax and the luxuries should bear the brunt. I believe in a tariff for revenue only, just as the democratic platform calls for."

Voice—"What about free wool?"

"I am as near to free wool and a pair of socks as a man can get," replied Colonel Livingston, occasioning much applause and laughter. "The tariff bill of the senate is a compromise. When it comes back to the house it will be changed, and the conference committee will look further into some material differences. I do not think that the bill does full justice to everybody. For instance, Mr. Jones, who turns out farm tools, might come to me and say, very justly, that he had not been treated exactly right. He could say that you let in hoes and trace chains and such free—just the things I make—and yet put a tax on iron. A small tax should be placed on everything.

Takes Up the Ten Per Cent Tax.

"I regret the defeat of the move to remove the 10 per cent tax off state banks. If the government will remove its hands and Georgia is left alone, we can take care of ourselves. (Prolonged applause.) What is the difference between state bonds at 1 and 2 per cent and issuing bills, countersigned by the state treasurer, that represent the credit of a state? If it is wrong to issue the latter it is wrong to issue the former.

"The 10 per cent tax was levied to protect the national banking system while it was yet in its infancy. It was levied to protect an experiment. Now that that trial has proved successful, there is no reason why the tax should not be removed.

"Only six northern democrats helped us on the bill. It was purely a southern vote. This shows what we have to expect in the way of aid from the north."

In conclusion, Mr. Livingston said:

"I want to say now that I will stand upon this democratic platform if you will nominate and re-elect me. If you mean to give me the liberty to vote any way I choose, why not take the platform down and make it a party of men and not of measures.

"I think that Atlanta is the greatest city in the world. (Prolonged applause and cheers.) I will do anything I can for her or her citizens. I want to say, further, that I have endeavored to do my duty in congress. I point to my record, and only by it can I guarantee my true service. I will serve Atlanta, Fulton county and all the counties equally, and to the best of my ability."

When he concluded, there were cheers and hand clapping, until Mr. Howell Erwin called the audience to order for the purpose of introducing some resolutions that he had hurriedly written off while Colonel Livingston was speaking.

Fifteen Hundred Votes Pledged.

Mr. Erwin stated that he rose to introduce some resolutions, which he read as follows:

"Resolved, That we pledge our hearty support to Hon. L. F. Livingston in his campaign for renomination to congress for the fifth congressional district, and we take special pleasue in commending his course in behalf of the redemption of democratic pledges, and particularly in his splendid work in behalf of the Cotton States and International exposition. We believe that this work entitles him, in justice, to the support of the people of Atlanta, and that they will take pleasure in giving him the vote of our party."

When the reading of the resolutions was concluded, no less than ten seconds were uttered in the same instant. Colonel R. F. Maddox then put the resolutions, and a storm of ayes burst from the throats of more than fifteen hundred democrats, who thus pledged themselves to support Colonel Livingston. The call for the nays was made without response.

Mr. Clark Howell's Speech.

After the adoption of the resolutions, there were calls for "Howell, Howell," and finally Mr. Clark Howell was escorted to the front of the stage. He was greeted with vigorous applause.

Mr. Howell stated that he was not on the platform to make a speech, but simply to pay tribute, in his capacity of an humble citizen, to Colonel Livingston and his work for the Atlanta exposition.

"I was chairman of the committee on legislation," said Mr. Howell, "and our committee was endeavoring to secure federal recognition and trying to secure appropriation. There I was thrown in touch with Colonel Livingston, and saw what good work he was doing for the cause of our exposition. I would be doing myself an injustice, be doing you an injustice, and doing Atlanta an injustice if I did not pay the proper tribute to Colonel Livingston. Mainly through his efforts it was that the appropriation bill has gone through two committees and stands in fine shape for a favorable action from the senate.

"I am a frank man. There was no necessity for my coming forward tonight and declaring for either Candler or Livingston. I might have kept my choice to myself. But I say that we should do unto Colonel Livingston as he did unto us. Colonel Livingston has never received Atlanta's vote; sometimes because an Atlanta man was a candidate, and sometimes for other reasons. He was elected twice to the house without our aid. Yet he did not call attention to this fact when our committee of fifty went to Washington to work for the appropriation. He rolled up his sleeves, like the willing worker that he is, and started the ball to rolling, and you see where the appropriation bill now stands. We must stand by those who stand by us. (Applause.)

"I wish to say that I have nothing against Colonel Candler. He is an able man. I understand that he has said that Colonel Livingston was tainted with Ocalaism. Well, maybe he is, but two years ago Colonel Candler introduced him to a mass meeting in DeKalb county and said that he was the proper person to represent the fifth congressional district. If Colonel Livingston was good enough for Colonel Candler two years ago, he is good enough for me now, and he is good enough for you." (Prolonged cheers and cries of "You bet he is." "Hurrah for the colonel!" "We are with you."

The meeting then adjourned, and for several minutes Colonel Livingston was kept busy hand-shaking with many who wished to congratulate him on his magnificent democratic speech.

Says He Offered No Hat.

The prize hat figured in the speaking last night in a way that narrowly escaped being sensational. After the speaking last night Mr. Henry Cabaniss, of The Journal, telephoned The Constitution to say that he had offered no hat to the reporter getting up the largest number of Candler interviews.

"I have just heard of it," said he, "and just say for me that I have never heard of the hat being offered."

TWO LARGE AUDIENCES

Greeted the Popular "Princess" at Edgewood Yesterday.

Two performances of "The Princess of Trebizonde" were given at the Edgewood Avenue theater yesterday. In the afternoon a special matinee was given, and again at night the opera was repeated.

"The Princess" has made a very distinct hit, and will remain at the Edgewood for the rest of the week. There is no opera that has more fun or music than "The Princess of Trebizonde."

The living pictures are to be seen soon, probably on Saturday night. Manager Mathews has four scenic artists at work day and night on the scenery for this grand production of the latest New York success.

The labor and expense attached to the exhibition of the living pictures are far greater than the average theatrical manager would suspect. There are 162 incandescent lights used in the scenery alone. A special stage has to be erected, and sixteen sets of scenery painted.

The pictures shown here will be fully the equal of those that have set New York wild. Atlanta will be the first city outside of the metropolis to have them.

MR. GALLOWAY'S DATES.—Mr. J. L. Galloway, of this city, has been invited to speak at Stone Mountain next Sunday. He will also deliver an address before the Young Men's Christian Association in Savannah the first Sunday in August. Mr. Galloway is flattered with many similar invitations and has quite a number of speeches to make soon.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY TH E TRADE GENERALLY.

OUR CUT-PRICE SALE

Of Straw Hats and Fine Underwear is now at fever heat. It differs from all others in that it is a sale of FINE GOODS at VERY LOW PRICES, and not of trash at trash prices.

Bear in mind this is a cut of from 30 to 40 per cent on the finest line of Underwear and Straw Hats in the south.

Don't wait, if you'd profit by this sale—shrewd buyers are picking up the goods right along. Bring your pocket book along; it's a cash sale.

A. O. M. GAY & SON.

THE FOLLOWING SUITS are all wool in every fibre of the cloth, and made by us with special reference to service, comfort and style. In every case the reductions are strictly genuine and each of the items represent several dollars more value than the prices indicate.

Men's Suits worth $10.00
Men's Suits worth $12.50
Men's Suits worth $13.50
AT..... $6.90

Men's Suits worth $14.50
Men's Suits worth $15.00
Men's Suits worth $16.00
AT..... $8.90

Men's Suits worth $17.50
Men's Suits worth $18.50
Men's Suits worth $20.00
AT..... $12.90

See Window Display.

Men's Trousers worth up to $3.75 at..... $1.90
Men's Trousers worth up to $5.00 at..... $2.90
Men's Trousers worth up to $6.00 at..... $3.90

1/3 OFF ALL CHILDREN'S SUITS 1/3
ALL CHILDREN'S SUITS OFF

Straw Hats Almost Given Away.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 1108 AND F. STS. N. W. ATLANTA, GA. 15-17 WHITEHALL ST. BALTIMORE. FACTORY, 219 W. GERMAN ST.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

GETS A NEW TRIAL.

Banker James May Not Have to Pay That $2.700 Verdict.

IT WILL COME UP AGAIN NEXT TERM

The Motion for a New Trial Was Based on the Claim That the Evidence Did Not Warrant the Verdict.

A new trial, on motion of the attorneys for J. H. & A. L. James, was granted yesterday morning in the suit of Crossthwaite against James, in which a verdict of $2,700 was given by a jury in Judge Westmoreland's court less than a month ago.

The motion for a new trial set forth that the verdict was not in accordance with the evidence, and that the evidence failed to sustain the verdict.

Judge Westmoreland took this same view of the verdict, and allowed the motion. The case will be set for a hearing at the next term of the city court. The specific portion of the evidence involved in the motion for new trial was that part of the allegations in H. C. Crossthwaite's suit referring to what Banker James said about David Lamar's having money in the bank.

The status of the case up to the motion for new trial in the proper sequence is about as follows:

A year or two ago David Lamar, a man who was forever getting himself before the public, went into a life insurance business. It was his idea to insure the engineers of the various roads at a less premium than the regular companies were accepting this class of risks. In starting his company, he had some trouble with the comptroller general's office as to whether or not he was conducting a legitimate business. In his shrewd way, he managed to come out first best. Needing some one to aid him, he advertised for a good man to keep books. One of his requirements was that the applicant for the position must put $1,000 on deposit with J. H. & A. L. James, as a sort of guarantee of good faith.

H. C. Crossthwaite thought he saw a good chance with Lamar, and accepted the position and deposited the necessary amount. After he had been connected with Lamar for several months, he was made the offer of a partnership for the amount of $2,500. Crossthwaite thought the company's affairs exceedingly prosperous, and began to consider the offer. He started an investigation, and called on Banker James and inquired as to the financial condition of Lamar's company. What took place between Crossthwaite and Banker James is the evidence upon which the new trial was granted.

In the meantime, after making the proposition of a partnership to Crossthwaite, Lamar went to Banker James and asked for a balance of $4,000 on his book to the company's credit. The banker refused, and wanted to know what it was wanted for. It is said, Lamar explained that there was a lot of engineers in town, and that he wanted to be able to show them that the company's affairs were all O. K. Banker James then consented, with the provision that a check be turned in against the company by Lamar. This was done, and the book was made to show a balance of $4,000.

In his allegations, Crossthwaite claimed that Banker James had deceived him; that he had gone to the bank with the view of inquiring into the finances of Lamar, and that James had told him that Lamar was all right, and that he could trust in him. It seems that on the stand Crossthwaite did not testify to this, but said that James had told him something like this, but he was not so certain as to the exact language. Banker James testified that he referred Crossthwaite to Lamar, and that the interview between himself and Crossthwaite occurred forty days after the partnership was consummated.

Crossthwaite claimed that he was obliged to mortgage his home to raise the necessary $2,500, and that he thought it should not be lost, as he accepted James's recommendation of Lamar.

HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

Rev. S. Y. Jameson Will Retain His Pulpit in West End.

Rev. S. Y. Jameson, the pastor of the West End Baptist church, announced from his pulpit a few days ago that he would tender his resignation as pastor at the next regular business meeting of the church.

The announcement was received with much surprise. Mr. Jameson has been the pastor of the church since the time of its organization and under his leadership the congregation has steadily grown each year. An extension of the church, by the erection of a main auditorium, has been in contemplation for several months, but on account of the unsettled financial condition of the country the matter has been indefinitely postponed.

At the close of the service last Sunday morning Mr. Jameson was requested to retire from the church and a meeting was held to discuss the situation. Without a dissenting vote he was urged to reconsider his intention and to remain with the church which he had served so faithfully. A committee was appointed by Mr. A. J. Cobb, the chairman of the meeting, to express to Mr. Jameson the feelings of the congregation. The pastor was deeply touched by the assurances of the committee as to the successful manner in which his pastoral duties had been discharged, and the result of the conference was a decision to withdraw his resolution.

This is a matter for congratulation on the part of the membership of the church. The new edifice will soon be erected and the building will be one of the handsomest in the city.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation and Malaria.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headache.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Diseases.

For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemon, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. Fifty cents and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation, of which I have been a great sufferer, I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

J. P. SAWTELL,
Publisher Morning Call. Griffin, Ga.

There will be no services at the synagogue this month, Rabbi Reich having left Tuesday for Atlantic City, where he will attend the conference of American rabbis. He will also visit Baltimore and New York city.

Athens, Ga.—Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but without expelling any. Seeing Mr. Bain's certificate, I got a vial of your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them.

S. H. ADAMS.

Smith's Worm Oil is safe, sure and elegant.

Beecham's Pills cure indigestion and constipation.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health or the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Notice to Architects.

Cotton States and International Exposition Company, Atlanta, Ga., July 2, 1894:

Architects are invited to submit, with estimates of cost, plans or sketches for the buildings for the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, to be used for holding an exposition in the city of Atlanta, Ga., during the months of September, October, November and December, 1895. Plans or sketches to be submitted by August 15, 1894, and addressed to Charles A. Collier, president.

Buildings will preferably be of wood and glass, with tin and shingle coverings, and designed with reference to both economy and durability. The architectural effect to be obtained more by lines than by ornamentation.

The buildings for which plans or sketches are now asked are as follows:

Manufactures (extremes) 300x430 feet.
Machinery (extremes) 140x500 feet.
Agriculture (extremes) 180x330 feet.
Minerals and Forestry (extremes) 110x350 feet.
Electricity (extremes) 90x270 feet.
Administration (extremes) 50x150 feet.

The compensation for accepted PLANS or SKETCHES will be a matter of agreement between the company and the submitter of same. The company reserves the right to reject any or all PLANS or SKETCHES.

Plans of the grounds and location of the buildings with other information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned at No. 9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

GRANT WILKINS,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Com.
july 3—2w tues thur sun

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Novels in the "Madison Square" Series, 25 cents, by the best authors in the world. Ask for them. july 28—52t thur

ONE MORE WEEK

TO CLOSE OUT ODDS AND ENDS BEFORE OUR INVENTORY.

REMEMBER—SPECIAL PRICES ON EVERYTHING TO REDUCE QUANTITY.

Dry Goods.

Just make your selections. We will make prices.

We want every possible sale that can be made.

Prices no object.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &CO.

Carpets.

We have made up from short lengths a fine line in Axminster, Moquette and Brussels Rugs that must be closed out.

If you want Carpets come this week. See for yourselves.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Furniture.

Largest stock, lowest prices. Best goods, all guaranteed.

See the quality of ours and compare, and remember this week is the time.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Shoes-Odds.

Ladies' fine Kid Oxfords, $2 pair; regular price, $3.50, $4 and $5; Burt and other fine makes.

If you are going to the mountains buy your Russia and Russet Leather Shoes from us.

We make a specialty of Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes—carry the largest stock in the south.

We are headquarters for Fancy Slippers and carry the most complete line in Boys' Shoes in the city. See and price our goods.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co

ATLANTA HYGIENIC INSTITUTE

COR. CHURCH AND FORSYTH STS.

ALL - CHRONIC - DISEASES - TREATED

Doctors often find chronic troubles can be helped by using such means as oxygen, nitrous oxide, massage, both by hand and by machinery, the entire body being built up. Electricity is of great value in some cases. A Turkish, Russian or Roman bath often does great good in clearing out the system. Douches in various forms are also recognized. In fact, everything is used at the institute that will help medicine to cure. The interest of the doctor and his patient will be looked after. DRS. J. F. ALEXANDER and J. P. THOMAS in charge. Correspondence solicited.

ARE YOU GOING TO BE MARRIED?
ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

If so, how are you rigged out? A lady or gentleman is known by the trunk or valise they carry. Throw away that shabby old trunk and valise, and get you an outfit at

GO TO THE ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 WHITEHALL

And Get You an Out-fit at Cut-Rate Prices.

We must sell 10,000 trunks during the coming month. To effect this, everything goes now at 33 1-3 per cent off.

Trunks that were $6 go now at $4.
Trunks that were $8 go now at $5.35.
Trunks that were $12 go now at $8.10.
Trunks that were $10 go now at $6.66.

Valises, Satchels and Bags of all kinds go the same way.

Remember this sale and secure your outfit at these cut rate prices.
All new and fresh goods; no shoddy or shop-worn stock.

Lieberman & Kaufmann,

92. WHITEHALL STREET.

W. A. HEMPHILL, President. JOSEPH A. McCORD, Cashier.
H. M. ATKINSON, Vice President. T. C. ERWIN, Asst. Cashier.

THE ATLANTA TRUST AND BANKING CO.,

Corner Alabama and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Accounts of firms, corporations and individuals solicited on terms consistent with legitimate banking.

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CAPITAL CITY BANK.

CAPITAL $400,000.

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $100,000.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Safe deposit vaults. Boxes to rent at reduced rates. Accounts of banks and bankers, mercantile and manufacturing firms or corporations received upon favorable terms. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Interest paid on time deposits.

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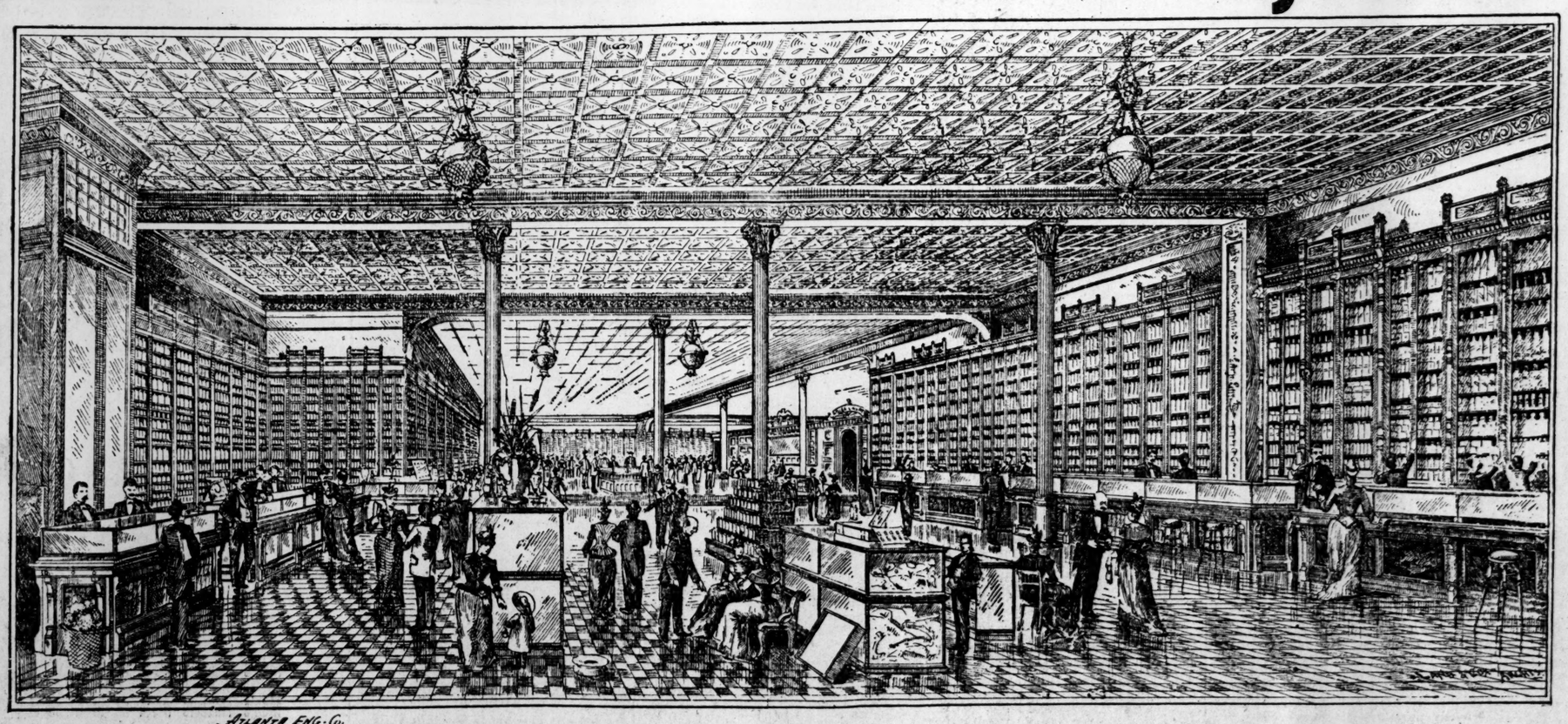
MADDOX-RUCKER BANKING CO.

Capital and Surplus, $200,000. Stockholders Liability, $320,000.

Solicit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and banks upon favorable terms. Do not pay interest on open accounts but issue interest bearing certificates, for limited amounts only, payable on demand, as follows: 4 per cent, if left 60 days; 5 per cent, if left 6 months or longer.

GRAND OPENING THURSDAY, JULY 5TH

GRAND OPENING



GRAND OPENING

ATLANTA ENG. CO.

On the afternoon of Thursday, July 5th, from 5 to 10 o'clock p. m., there will be thrown open to the public, in the Old Capitol Building, one of the largest, handsomest and most complete drug stores in the United States. The entrance will be both on Marietta and Forsyth streets, and the corner will soon become famous. A full description of this wonderful store has appeared frequently in these pages, and it is only necessary to repeat that the grand opening will be the greatest commercial event of the season. The entire mammoth store will be illuminated by their own extensive system of electric lights, which, together with the tiled floors, automatic cash conveyers, plate glass, beautiful flowers and palms, new furniture and fixtures, beautifully displayed ceilings, and immense array of show cases filled with new and artistic goods, illuminated plate glass windows, etc., will furnish a picture never to be forgotten. One of the best orchestras will enhance the scene with sweetest music, and as the promenaders view one of the largest and handsomest drug stores in the United States, they will see that Jacobs' Pharmacy has taken on a new and vigorous lease of life, and will now go forward to still greater victories. This great enterprise is an honor to Atlanta, and everybody should come out and witness the grand opening. Great enterprises make great cities, and business courage and ability is often materially enhanced by the cheery encouragement of the noble people in whose interest they are established. This enterprising firm is determined to lead in the public interest, and will start from this grand opening with a determination to carry their "victories of peace" to grand and enduring completion.

Come out to the grand opening on Thursday, July 5th, between 5 and 10 o'clock p. m., hear the sweet music, view the many attractive evidences of business ability, and you will go away satisfied that in money, vim, enterprise and invincible courage Atlanta leads in the great enterprise, looking to the carrying forward of the drug trade in the people's interest.

Jacobs' Mammoth Pharmacy.

THE FINEST DRUG STORE IN THE UNITED STATES - - - - - - - - - - THE VICTORIES OF PEACE ARE NO LESS GREAT THAN THOSE OF WAR.

TWO GREAT GAMES.

The Contests at Nashville Were Remarkably Fine Exhibitions.

THE TWO CLUBS SPLIT EVEN

New Orleans Took Two Games from the Memphis Champions.

SPORTING NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS

Two Games in Each of the National League Cities—Race News from Different Sources.

The Atlantas played great ball yesterday and the Nashville people were treated to two remarkably fine games of baseball.

The clubs were scheduled for three games, but rain interfered with that which was to have been played at night.

Atlanta won the morning game—6 to 5—and lost the afternoon game—1 to 0. Both were pitchers' contests and both were won in the ninth inning. It was certainly ball that deserves the name. Both teams played an excellent fielding game. While Atlanta made three errors in the second game, not one of these figured in the loss of the game.

In short, it was just the kind of ball that the Atlanta people want their team to put up, and it is this that is winning Jake Wells and his men a place in the hearts of the lovers of the game here. The kind of ball they put up yesterday will win nine times out of ten on the home grounds.

Today the team goes to Memphis. New Orleans was particularly fortunate there, taking two games yesterday, but one was only after an eleven innings' fight. Of course we all hope the Atlantas will do as well, but if they get one game of the three we will be satisfied.

Here is the story from Nashville:

The Morning Game.

Nashville, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—Today's two ball games were among the prettiest ever seen here. Both were close and exciting and were battles between the pitchers.

Atlanta won the first game, but Nashville took the second.

Fully two thousand people witnessed the morning game. Kling umpired the game, the feature of which was Sweeney's batting, he making a home run and two three-baggers.

Atlanta's first run was made by Trost, who took his base on being hit by pitcher and scored on Pender's hit. In the sixth inning for Nashville O'Brien went to first on balls and scored on Sweeney's three-bagger. Beard flew out to center and Sweeney came home. For Atlanta Gettinger struck out, Hill's fly to center was cared for by Stallings, Taylor was sent to first on balls and then Wells hit for a home run over the fence, sending Taylor ahead of him. Trost went out from third to first.

In the seventh Stallings made a two-bagger and scored on fielders' chase. In the eighth for Nashville O'Brien was hit by a pitched ball and Sweeney hit for a home run, forcing O'Brien in ahead of him. For Atlanta York hit a fly to right, which Meara muffed after a long run. Gettinger hit to second and York was forced out. Hill advanced Gettinger a base on a hit to left field. Taylor was sent to first on balls, filling the bases. Wells then hit for a single and Gettinger and Hill scored. This tied the score again, and in the last inning Nashville went out in one, two, three order. When Atlanta went to the bat Berte hit for two bases, then Pender hit safely and Berte scored.

The Morning Game.

The score of the morning game was as below:

ATLANTA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
York, cf	4	0	0	2	1	0
Gettinger, lf	4	1	0	0	0	1
Hill, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Taylor, 2b	2	1	0	3	8	0
Wells, 1b	4	1	2	12	0	0
Trost, c	3	1	0	7	1	0
Berte, ss	2	1	1	1	4	0
Pender, 3b	4	0	2	1	0	0
Flynn, p	2	0	1	0	2	1
Totals	29	6	7	27	16	2

NASHVILLE.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 2b	3	2	0	4	5	0
Sweeney, lf	3	2	2	2	0	1
Whitehead, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	0
Beard, ss	3	0	1	2	2	0
Dooley, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	0
Stallings, cf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Meara, rf	4	0	0	0	0	1
Swett, c	2	0	1	2	0	0
Shaw, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	5	5	24	10	2

Score by innings:

Atlanta.. .. ..0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1—6
Nashville.. .. ..0 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 0—5

Earned runs—Nashville 3, Atlanta 4. Two-base hits, Beard, Stallings, Berte; three-base hits, Sweeney; home runs, Sweeney, Wells; stolen bases, Stallings, Hill, Berte; double plays, Berte to Taylor to Wells (2); O'Brien to Dooley (2); Beard to O'Brien to Dooley. First base on balls by Shaw 5, by Flynn 8; hit by pitched balls, O'Brien and Trost; struck out by Flynn 5; sacrifice hits, Berte. Umpire, Kling.

The Greatest Nashville Ever Saw.

The afternoon game was the greatest ever witnessed here. Nearly thirty-five hundred people attended. It was a great contest. Not a man reached second up to the seventh inning. The winning run was made by Harper, who took his base on balls and was advanced by O'Brien's sacrifice and scored on Sweeney's single.

It was a pitchers' battle throughout, yielding three hits each. Nashville played an errorless game and the errors of Atlanta were not costly. Both clubs were full of ginger and the game was a remarkably fine one. A local man umpired and Atlanta kicked considerably at his decisions, some of which were against the visitors. The full score was as follows:

NASHVILLE.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
O'Brien, 2b	3	0	1	3	1	0
Sweeney, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Whitehead, 3b	4	0	0	2	3	0
Beard, ss	3	0	0	0	2	0
Dooley, 1b	3	0	0	7	2	0
Stallings, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Meara, rf	3	0	0	1	1	0
Swett, c	3	0	1	10	0	0
Harper, p	1	1	0	1	1	0
Totals	27	1	3	27	11	0

ATLANTA.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
York, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Gettinger, lf	4	0	1	2	0	1
Hill, rf	3	0	0	2	1	0
Taylor, 2b	3	0	0	5	7	1
Wells, 1b	2	0	0	13	0	0
Zahner, c	3	0	1	3	2	0
Berte, ss	3	0	0	2	2	1
Pender, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0
Underwood, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	28	0	3	27	14	3

Score by innings:

Nashville.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Atlanta.. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs, none; stolen bases, York, Harper; double plays, Whitehead to Dooley, Pender to Taylor to Wells; first base on balls, Harper 1, Underwood 1; struck out by Harper 10, Underwood 1; sacrifice hits, Harper, O'Brien; left on bases, Nashville 2, Atlanta 2. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Atkinson.

Hot Days in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., July 4.—(Special.)—The home team lost two games today. Both were slugging matches. The first was brilliant and exciting, the visitors pulling out a victory in the eleventh inning by a Garrison finish. It looked like Memphis had a cinch up to the seventh, then the visitors began finding Wadsworth and in the ninth hit in two runs and tied the score. Neither could score in the tenth. In the eleventh the home boys raised everybody's hopes by scoring two runs, but Campau's men went in to win in their half, and did.

Morning game—Score by innings:

Memphis .. ..1 0 2 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 2—11 H 18 E 4
New Orleans..2 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 3—12 H 12 E 4

Batteries—Wadsworth and O'Meara; Braun and Schabel.

In the afternoon there was another exhibition of slugging, but there were other features no less interesting. There were 2,000 spectators. A free-for-all fight took place among a gang in the bleechers, in the course of which one man was stabbed a couple of times and several others were more or less pounded up. Soon thereafter, Fanning, while at the bat, was hit by a pitched ball, which, glancing from his bat, hit him in the face, knocking out a few teeth. He was carried from the field and the game went on. The contest abounded with brilliant plays on both sides, but, like that of the morning, it was so long drawn out that spectators lost interest. Neal started to pitch for Memphis, but when ten runs were batted off him in the fifth inning, he was taken out and Mason went in. In the eighth Whistler made a home run when the bases were full. It was a timely and stupendous lick. Baker, who was up for New Orleans was hit frequently at first, but later in the game settled down. Memphis got but one earned run off him.

Score by innings:

Memphis.. .. ....0 3 3 1 3 0 1 0 0—11 H 14 E 4
New Orleans.. ..1 0 0 1 10 1 0 4 *—17 H 19 E 5

Batteries—Mason and O'Meara; Baker and Schabel.

Tennille's Victory.

Tennile, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Five hundred people witnessed a game of ball here this evening between the Savannah and Tennille clubs. The score was 18 to 1 in favor of Tennille. Sanford brothers formed the battery for Tennille. The Tennille team will go to Milledgeville the 9th instant to play three games with Milledgeville.

Marietta Wasn't in It.

Cartersville, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Marietta and Cartersville crossed bats today. The score was 29 to 0 in favor of Cartersville. Cartersville invincible battery and heavy slugging won the game. Attendance 2,000.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Morning Games.

At Louisville— R. H. E
Louisville.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 9 2
Baltimore.. .. .. ..0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—3 5 1
Batteries—Knell and Grim; McMahon and Clark.

At Cleveland— R. H. E
Cleveland.. .. .. ..1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 6 1
New York.. .. .. ..0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 *—4 9 1
Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Meekin and Farrell.

At Chicago— R. H. E
Chicago.. .. .. ..4 2 5 0 2 1 2 0 0—16 20 3
Philadelphia.. .. ..4 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—10 14 3
Batteries—Griffith, McGill and Kittridge; Weyhing, Turner and Buckley.

At St. Louis— R. H. E
St. Louis.. .. .. ..0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2—5 6 6
Washington .. .. ..4 0 1 0 3 0 1 1 *—10 10 2
Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Sullivan and McGuire.

At Cincinnati— R. H. E
Cincinnati.. .. .. ..0 6 3 0 0 0 2 3 *—14 17 3
Brooklyn.. .. .. ..3 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—7 15 3
Batteries—Parrott, Vaughn and Murphy; Kennedy and Kinslow.

At Pittsburg— R. H. E
Pittsburg.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—4 9 5
Boston.. .. .. ..0 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 0—7 13 0
Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Stivetts and Ganzel.

Afternoon Games.

At Cincinnati— R. H. E
Cincinnati .. .. ..5 0 0 0 1 0 6 1 *—13 12 1
Brooklyn.. .. .. ..4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—8 16 4
Batteries—Chamberlain and Vaughn; Stein and Dailey.

At Cleveland— R. H. E
Cleveland.. .. .. ..2 3 0 0 4 1 0 1 0—11 15 1
New York.. .. .. ..0 3 0 2 0 2 3 1 1—12 12 2
Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Rusie, Westervelt and Farrell.

At Pittsburg— R. H. E
Pittsburg.. .. .. ..3 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 2—13 17 5
Boston.. .. .. ..0 0 0 1 6 0 3 1 0—11 12 4
Batteries—Gumbert, Ehret and Mack; Nichols, Lovett and Ryan.

At Louisville— R. H. E
Louisville .. .. ..3 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 *—11 16 3
Baltimore.. .. .. ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
Batteries—Hemming and Grim; Inks and Clark.

At Chicago— R. H. E
Chicago.. .. .. ..1 0 0 1 3 2 0 3 1—11 14 3
Philadelphia.. .. ..0 4 0 0 0 0 1 4 3—12 12 6
Batteries—McGill and Schriver; Weyhing and Grady.

At St. Louis— R. H. E
St. Louis .. .. ..1 2 7 0 0 3 1 1 *—15 16 4
Washington.. .. ..3 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 3—8 9 5
Batteries—Clarkson and Miller, Mercer, Esper and McGuire.

WALTZER WON AT SHEEPSHEAD.

Garrison Lands the Winner—Taral Rides St. Michael to Victory.

Sheephead Bay Race Track, July 4.—A typical holiday crowd put in an appearance at the track here this afternoon, fully twenty thousand persons being present. The weather was fine, track fast and the sport highly interesting.

The great trial stakes, valued at $20,000, was the big race on the card. It was won easily by Gideon Daly's Waltzer, Garrison up. Connoiseur got the place handily from Monaco, an outsider in the betting. Favorites captured five of the seven events on the card. Mr. Jingle, at 20 to 1, and St. John, at 4 to 1, being the only horses that won against whom a long price was laid. The race between Sir Walter and Banquet was very exciting, the little son of Midlothian winning a brilliant race by a length.

First race, three-year-olds and upwards, one and one-half miles, on turf, St. Michael, 128, Taral, 9 to 5, won, with Long Beach second and Chief Justice third. Time, 2:36 4-5.

Second race, for two-year-olds, non-winners of three or more races, five furlongs, Cesarian, 111, Doggett, 7 to 10, won, with Silvie second and Jessie Taral third. Time, 1:03.

Third race, for three-year-olds, mile and an eighth, Mr. Jingle, 98, Griffin, 20 to 1, won, with Nahma second and Peacemaker third. Time, 1:54 3-5.

Fourth race, for three-year-olds and upwards, mile and a quarter, Sir Walter, 121, Loggett, 9 to 5, won by a length, with Banquet second and Roche third. Time, 2:07 4-5.

Fifth race, great trial stakes, futurity course, Waltzer, 125, Garrison, 7 to 5, won, with Connoiseur second and Monaco third. Time, 1:15.

Sixth race, for three-year-olds and upwards, non-winners during the meeting, one mile, Tom Skidmore, 97, Griffin, 2 to 1, won by half a length, Daily America second and Chattanooga third. Time, 1:39 3-5.

Seventh race, great independence steeplechase, full steeplechase course, St. John, 158, Billings, 4 to 1, won by a length, with Westmoreland second and Glenfallon third. Time, 5:11.

Entries for Today.

Sheepshead Bay Race Track, July 4.—The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, maidens, futurity course—Memento colt, Half Mine, His Grace, Indra, Solitaire, Yo El Rey, Wedding Tour, War Bonnett, 115 each; Reiff, Frugal, Jersey Belle, Warlike, Hornguesser, Enchantress, Lorna Doone, 112; Golden Gate, Kalula colt, Forager, Mirage, Sweden, 90, and May Day filly, 87.

Second race, five-eights of a mile—Prince of Monaco, Midgley, Amsterdam, Lune D'Or colt, Darie, Hanwell, King Gold, Red Top, 110; Blossom filly, Ella Reed, Cremona, Second Attempt, Urania and Guttapercha, 107.

Third race, selling, one mile—Candelabra, 107; Copyright, Top Gallant, 104; Captain T., 102; Hugh Penny, 100, and Melody, 86.

Fourth race, spendthrift stakes, mile and an eighth—Lazzarone, 129; Henry of Navarre, 125; Song and Dance, Bandit, Dorian, Our Jack, Aurelian, 112; Matt Byrnes, 107; Gwendolyn, 102.

Fifth race, mile and an eighth—Stowaway, 115; Herald, 114; Red Skid, 107; Bandit, 99; Bolero, 95; Galloping King, 92, and Clarus, 88.

Sixth race, one mile, on the turf—Live Oak, Governor Sheehan, Hartford, Del Norte, Solitaire, Prosper, Jr., Diabolus, Indra, Avon, Remote, Spreadeagle, 99; Pulitzer, 99; Maggie Smith, Poetry, Blue Miss, 94.

Sixty to One at Brighton.

Brighton Beach Race Track, July 4.—Fully 12,000 people attended the races here this afternoon. Big fields contested in each of the races and very good sport was witnessed. The surprise of the day was the victory of Pontlear, a 60 to 1 shot, in the fourth race.

First race, five-eighths of a mile, Nick won, Walcott second, Robin Hood third. Time, 1:02.

Second race, one mile, Joe Ripley won, Major General second, Potentate third. Time, 1:44.

Third race, short course, steeple chase, Iron Duke won, The Duffer second, Rover third. Time, 3:08½.

Fourth race, one mile, Pontlear won, Tinge second, King Gold third. Time, 1:43½.

Fifth race, one mile, Sir Knight won, Hurlingham second, Vestibule third. Time, 1:42.

Sixth race, mile and a furlong, Tiny Tim won, W. B. second, Blue Garter third. Time, 1:57.

Seventh race, one mile, Terrier won, Annie Bishop second, Charade third. Time, 1:44.

THAT BARBERS' STRIKE.

Hoyt & Cramer Seem to Have the Best of the Fight to Date.

The fight between the Barbers' Union and the Climax barber shop has gone about as far as it can until a boycott is declared. This may be begun in a few days. As it is the Climax shop is a scab shop. Two barbers were on their way to work for Hoyt & Cramer last week, but when they reached Chattanooga they were turned back. Two other men came on, however, and in a few days more the shop will have its complement of men.

The union has not announced what it will do next. A demand was made on the shop for the pay of the striking barbers for a day and a half's work. It was refused, as the barbers, so Hoyt & Cramer claim, were under contract by the week.

Weather Synopsis and Forecast.

Although the "glorious Fourth" opened in the southern districts with moderately cool weather and some cloudiness, giving promise of a comfortable day for celebrating, "Old Sol" soon began to get in his work and by 10 o'clock it was quite evident the day was to be a "scorcher," and shortly afternoon the mercury at the Atlanta bureau office reached a maximum temperature of 93 degrees, being within 3 degrees of the highest of the present season.

Montgomery, Ala., had a maximum temperature of 98 degrees, while over in Texas the mercury was at many points ranging between 98 and 104 degrees. Along the immediate south Atlantic and gulf coasts the weather was somewhat cooler, New Orleans and Pensacola having a maximum of only 86 and Jacksonville and Mobile 88 degrees. In the Missouri and Ohio valleys and lake regions the weather was comfortably cool. Rain fell at several scattered points in the southeast, southwest and northwest, while over the northeastern quarter of the country the day was almost absolutely without precipitation. New Orleans had the only heavy rainfall reported, amounting to nearly an inch.

Local Report for July 4th, 1894.

Mean daily temperature.. ....82 degrees
Normal temperature.. .. ..77 degrees
Highest in twenty-four hours.. ..93 degrees
Lowest in twenty-four hours.. ..70 degrees
Rainfall twenty-four hours to 7 p. m.. 00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st.. .. ..10.55 inches.

Forecast for the day: For Georgia—Partly cloudy, with local thunder storms; slightly cooler in north portion.

Weather Bulletin.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure..	Temperature..	Wind Velocity..	Rainfall in Past 12 Hours	Maximum Temperature..
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.02	88	L	.00	92
Augusta, Ga., Pt. cloudy	30.04	86	L	.00	92
Charlotte, N. C., clear	29.98	82	C	.00	88
Savannah, Ga., Pt. cl'y .	30.06	76	12	.04	90
Jacksonville, Fla., rain ..	30.16	78	..	.T	88
Knoxville, Tenn., cloudy ..	30.00	82	L	.00	88
Mobile, Ala., Pt. cloudy	30.08	82	10	.00	88
Montgomery, Ala., Pt. cl'y	30.04	86	6	.00	98
Pensacola, Fla., Pt. cloudy	30.08	80	6	.00	86
Tampa, Fla., Pt. cloudy .	30.16	78	L	.00	92
Wilmington, N. C., Pt. cl'y	30.00	76	L	.20	80
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., clear	29.82	99	10	.00	104
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear	30.02	82	16	.00	88
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy .	29.86	98	12	.00	100
Galveston, Tex., cloudy .	30.06	82	12	.01	86
Memphis, Tenn., cloudy .	30.00	84	L	.00	88
Meridian, Miss., cloudy ..	30.02	90	8	.00	96
New Orleans, La., cloudy .	30.08	76	L	.96	86
Palestine, Tex., clear ..	29.98	90	6	.00	96
San Antonio, Tex., clear .	29.98	92	8	.00	98
Vicksburg, Miss., clear ..	30.00	88	L	.00	90
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., cloudy .	29.86	80	L	.00	86
Buffalo, N. Y., Pt. cl'y ..	29.90	68	10	.T	76
Cincinnati, O., cloudy ..	29.98	78	6	.T	82
Detroit, Mich., clear	29.94	70	10	.00	78
Lynchburg, Va., cloudy ..	29.96	80	L	.00	88
New York, N. Y., cloudy	29.82	80	8	.00	84
Norfolk, Va., cloudy	29.94	80	6	.00	88
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., clear	30.08	68	6	.00	72
Denver, Col., cloudy	30.10	64	12	.06	74
Dodge City, Kas., Pt. cl'y .	30.06	72	14	.00	74
Huron, S. D., Pt. cl'y	30.10	78	L	.00	84
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	30.08	70	L	.12	74
North Platte, Neb., rain	30.12	74	L	.T	78
Omaha, Neb., clear	30.10	74	L	.00	80
St. Louis, Mo., cloudy ..	30.04	72	8	.18	78
St. Paul, Minn., clear	30.08	76	6	.00	78

Children get rosy and strong Brown's Iron Bitters!

Cheap Rates to Michigan.

The Western and Atlantic railroad and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad will sell round trip tickets to all principal points in the state of Michigan at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold on July 9th, August 13th and September 17th. These tickets allow stopovers in the state of Michigan.

CHARLES E. HARMAN,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

July 5-5t.

Surgeon R. and D. R. R.
Atlanta, Ga., September 30, 1890.—This is to certify that I have been selling "Smith's Worm Oil" for four years with entire satisfaction, and have also used it in my practice with best results. A. S. BRIDWELL, M. D.

Refrigerators

The celebrated Gurney. For the next ten days we will make a special drive in this line. We are receiving fall stock and need the room. Any one needing a Refrigerator will get the best one ever offered for the money. Ours is the only Cleanable Refrigerator ever offered to the public. Call early and secure one at the lowest price possible.

KING HARDWARE CO.,
65 Peachtree Street.

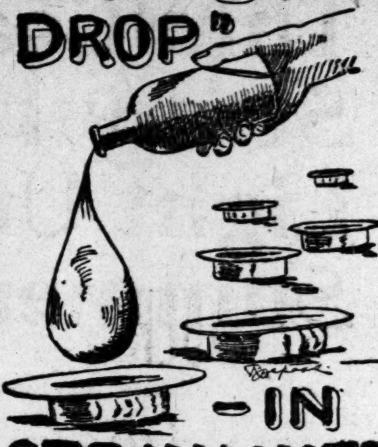
IT POPS.
Effervescent, too.
Exhilarating, appetizing.
Just the thing to build up the constitution.

Hires' Rootbeer
Wholesome and strengthening pure blood, free from boils or carbuncles. General good health—results from drinking HIRES' Rootbeer the year round.

Package makes five gallons, 25c.
Ask your druggist or grocer for it.
Take no other.

Send 2-cent stamp to the Charles E. Hires Co., 117 Arch St., Philadelphia, for beautiful picture cards.

"A BIG DROP"



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You can 'take any one in the house for

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$2.50 a Pair.

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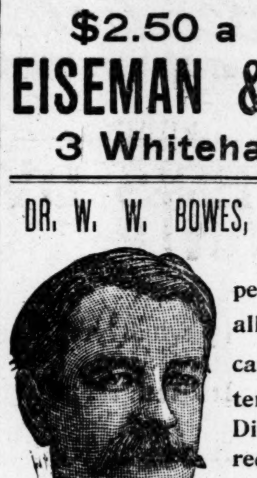

Treatment $5 per month for all Medical cases, no matter what the Disease, NOT requiring Surgical Treatment.

SPECIALTIES.

Hydrocele.	Impotence.
Varicocele.	Spermatorrhoea.
Stricture,	Bladder Diseases.
Gleet,	Enlarged Prostrate
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Consultation at office or by mail free. Book and question list for 2-cent stamp. DR. W. W. BOWES, 15½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
(Over Snooks & Co.'s Furinture store.)

BIRTHDAY SPOON

As the name indicates is a suitable token of remembrance alike for the child, the youth, or one advanced in years. The series of twelve designs covering the different months of the year, the characteristic features of which are the signs of the Zodaic and the flower appropriate to each month.

MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The German American
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Offers to GENERAL AND SPECIAL AGENTS desirable contracts in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia and Indiana. Apply at General Office, 33½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PLUMBING.
Guimarin & Bixby,
No. 9 Broad St.
'Phone No. 494. Estimates cheerfully furnished on all kinds of work. Steam and hot water heating a specialty.
june23-1m

FUNERAL NOTICE.

FAY—The friends of Mrs. Caroline Larendon Fay, of Captain V. P. Sisson and family and of Walter S. Larendon are invited to attend her funeral from St. Philip's cathedral at 11 o'clock today. Interment at Oakland cemetery. The following gentlemen are invited to serve as an escort, and will meet at the office of C. H. Swift & Co., 43 Loyd street, at 10:30 o'clock: Hon. George Hillyer, Paul Romare, Thomas Walker, Z. D. Harrison, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Dr. Sam Hape, H. C. Stockdell, Mark W. Johnson, Amos Fox, R. M. Rose, Ed C. Peters, Park Woodward, J. A. Hall, D. Morrison and J. W. Culpepper.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. David M. Vining hereby announces himself a candidate for representative from Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of July 18th, and the recommendations of the executive committee.

For Tax Collector.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county, and sincerely ask the support of the voters of this county. ZACH CASTLEBERRY.
june 6—td.

For Tax Receiver.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county, assisted by John L. Gatins, present assistant tax receiver, subject to democratic primary.
A. J. McBRIDE.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of city tax collector, election to take place December 5th next. I respectfully solicit the support of my friends and the public generally, and promise if elected a faithful performance of duty.
april 25—1m ED. T. PAYNE.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I hereby announce as a candidate to succeed myself as clerk of the superior court of Fulton county, subject to the democratic primary of July 18th. The support of my friends throughout the county will be appreciated. HENRY G. TANNER.

For Coroner.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination, July 18th. I pledge myself, if nominated, to give that attention to the office it requires. I lost my leg in the late war at the front while doing my duty. I will be grateful to the voters of Fulton county for their support. J. R. STAMPS.

I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for coroner. I have been in the undertaker business for fifteen years. My coffins and caskets are all gone—sold out—and if all those who owe for them will vote for me I am certain to be elected.
Respectfully, FRANK X. BLILEY.
july 5-till- 18

Dr. McFaul is a candidate for coroner of Fulton county.

For County Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for commissioner of roads and revenues of Fulton county, subject to democratic primary to be held July 18th.
FORREST ADAIR.

JACK J. SPALDING is hereby announced as a candidate for county commissioner from the country, subject to the democratic primary on July 18, 1894.

For Sheriff.

To the Voters of Fulton County.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for sheriff. My deputies will be James W. Morrow, Buck Powell and H. W. Joyner. The democratic executive committee having called the primary on the 18th of this month, we will not be able to see all the voters in person, but promise them, if elected, to give the county faithful service.
Respectfully, JOSH TYE.
till d.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held on Wednesday, July 18, 1894. Associated with me as deputies are the following gentlemen, who have been connected with me during my term in the same capacity: A. W. Hill, M. N. Blount, W. D. Greene, E. A. Donehoo and H. D. Austin. J. J. BARNES.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for treasurer of Fulton county, subject to the primary July 18th, and respectfully solicit the support of the voters of said county. Time being too short to make a personal canvass, I now pledge myself to a faithful performance of the trust if elected.
M. M. WELCH.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County.—To the Hon. Allen D. Candler, Secretary of State for the State of Georgia: Section 1. The petition of W. L. Seddon, H. C. Davis, T. B. Felder, Jr., J. C. Dayton and James K. Hines, all of the county of Fulton and said state, and T. J. Felder of the city and state of New York, shows that they desire to form a mutual or co-operative accident and indemnity insurance company, the name of said company to be "The Mutual Accident and Indemnity Company," of Atlanta, Ga.; the kinds of insurance which it is proposed that said company shall do is a general accident, employers' liability, to indemnify persons for accidental loss of life, limb or permanent injury, and to insure persons, corporations or copartnerships against loss from accidental happenings, to employes, or to any other persons through accidental means; or employed by any corporation or persons doing business in this state or any other state; to lend money on real estate or other acceptable security, to buy or sell real estate, bonds, stocks or other property; to erect buildings and otherwise improve its real estate, to execute and issue all policies and contracts of insurance on life or against injury or disability, in such form and for such premiums as may be fixed. To receive and enforce all contracts, bonds or other instruments in writing, and to do any and all things necessary or desirable to carry on the business of accident, and indemnity as completely as the same could be done by an individual, provided such acts and deeds shall not be contrary to law.

Section 2. The company which it is proposed to organize being a mutual or co-operative company, the same will not have capital stock or shares of stock.

Petitioners further show that they do in good faith intend to go forward without delay to organize and start said company so soon as this application can be advertised.

Petitioners further show that they have given thirty days' notice of their intention to apply for said charter by the publication of this petition in The Atlanta Constitution, the same being the paper in which the legal advertisements of the county where it is proposed that the principal office and place of business shall be in Fulton county, Georgia, but branch offices and agencies may be established wherever and whenever it may be deemed to the interest of the company so to do, and the board of directors may appoint agents, general, special or local, as it may deem proper, fixing the compensation of all such agents and requiring such bonds and security for the faithful performance of their duties as they may deem proper.

Section 3. The persons above named, or a majority of them, are to be appointed commissioners, said commissioners may call a meeting of the incorporators and associates, and at such meeting the company may be organized and the officers elected, provided a majority of them shall be present or represented. In the event less than a majority shall attend, said commissioners may adjourn from time to time until a sufficient attendance can be had, when said organization may be completed.

Section 4. The business and affairs of said company shall be managed by a board of directors, and the officers elected by them. Said board shall consist of not less than five directors, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business; they shall be elected for one year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall have power to elect all officers and to fill all vacancies in their own body, or among said officers. The officers of said company shall consist of a president, one or more vice presidents, secretary and treasurer and general counselor, and such other officers as the board of directors shall deem necessary; but the same person may hold one or more of said offices, and the board may at any time abolish any office or create any additional office that they may deem necessary and proper. The board of directors may require any or all of said officers to give bond in such amounts as they may fix for the faithful performance of their duties.

Section 5. That said company may lend its own or the money of others for any length of time agreed upon, at not exceeding 8 per cent interest on real estate or other acceptable security, and may include in the note of obligation thereof the interest for the whole time, and collect said principal and interest in monthly, bimonthly, quarterly or semi-annual installments, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon, without any rebate of interest.

Section 6. That power be granted to adopt such by-laws and constitutions as the incorporators or a majority of them may determine upon, not in conflict with the laws of the state of Georgia.

Section 7. Your petitioners desire succession for and during the term of twenty (20) years. Your petitioners will forever pray, etc. HINES & FELDER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
june 14 21 28 july 5 12 14

A BIT OF ADVICE

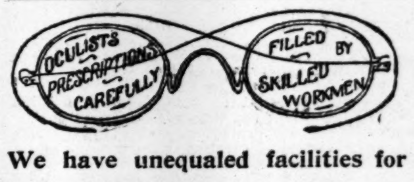
from one experienced in an art is always helpful. A business that has grown as has ours, must be run on a correct basis—(we lead you to the point gently)—therefore, we deem ourselves competent to advise on clothes-buying. Lying statements would not serve our purpose. Truth, well told, wins every time. In judging Clothes, Hats or Furnishings, look to

THE QUALITY;

that's what counts. Quality determines the price. We have the Clothes, Hats, Furnishings that you ought to have. That is why we pay for this space to tell you so. A welcome is extended you to come and see the many new and beautiful goods we have for hot weather wear.

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING CO.
38 WHITEHALL ST.

EDGEWOOD AVE. THEATRE
WEEK OF JULY 2d.
GRAND SPECIAL MATINEE, **4th of July,** At 3 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 3 P. M., THE
PRINCESS of TREBIZONDE.
Watch for the "Living Pictures." Reserved seats at Beerman's. Consolidated cars leave each end of their lines at 8 P. M. for the theatre, and wait until after every performance.



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We grind all kinds of Lenses, plain or compound.
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EDUCATIONAL.

Washington Seminary,
46 Walton Street.
Full corps of native and foreign teachers. "Just the kind of school needed in Atlanta to give our children the best opportunities for securing at home a liberal and thorough education." Send for catalogue. Mrs. W. T. Chandler, Principal. july 4 1mo

The Berlitz School of Languages
17 East Cain Street.
French, Spanish and German taught by native teachers.
Several classes at reduced rates are to be formed at the beginning of next month, of which a beginners' class in French will meet Tuesday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock a. m.
ED WELLHOFF,
B. Collonge Directors.

Cons'd't'n of {GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S BUS. COLL. & CRICHTON'S SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.
SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College.
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 19 Teachers. Time Short. Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—University of Virginia, two months devoted to the primary branches. For circular, address, Secretary, Dr. W. G. Christian, University Station, Charlottesville, Va.
may 2-50t

LESSONS in china and oil painting. WEDDING PRESENTS on hand and done to order. Art materials at bottom prices. WM. LYCETT, 83 1-2 Whitehall, St.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 30, 32, 34 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.
july1-2m sun tues thur

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
Summer Law Lectures (nine weekly) begin 28th of June, 1894, and end 29th of August. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va., Charlottesville, Va.) to John B. Minor, Prof. Com. and Stat Law, or to Raleigh C. Minor, Instructor in Law.
may19 sat tues thur

ADAMS HOUSE, NEW YORK
NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
(50 cents per day and upward.)

10th Ave., Near 14th St.
JOHN GLASS, JR., Manager. J. C. ANDRES, Ass't Manager.
july1-3m-eod

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Atlanta and Danville railroad, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, now open. The internal use of these valuable medical waters in conjunction with the hot mineral water baths has accomplished some of the most remarkable cures on record, especially in gout, rheumatic gout and rheumatism. Facilities for hot and cold mineral water bathing. Send for pamphlet and see what many of the leading physicians say of the value of this water in dyspepsia and kidney trouble and as a nerve tonic. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, and good connections from southern points. For pamphlet, terms, etc., address. W. S. AYRES, manager, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.
june 21-15t. e o d.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hotel Aragon,
ATLANTA, GA.
American and European Plans.
Finest and best conducted hotel palace in the south. Highest and coolest location in the city; 3½ blocks from union depot, on Peachtree street. No noise, dirt or smoke. Perfect cuisine and service. Roof garden open during summer, with orchestral and vocal music. Electric cars pass the door for all parts of the city. Free 'bus meets all trains. Special rates given by the week or month during the summer.
RATES:
From June 1st to October 1st, American plan, $2.50 to $4.50; European plan,, $1.00 to $3.00.

THE SHELDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J.,
Opens June 25th. Accommodates 350. For information address T. H. Brush.
june 13—1m.

Point Hotel,
Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
2,300 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.
1,700 FEET ABOVE CHATTANOOGA.
GRANDEST SCENERY AND CLIMATE.
The appointments of this hotel are modern.
Lighted by gas, supplied by pure mountain spring water and soft water baths.
Sanitary system perfect. Rooms light and airy. Cuisine shall be satisfactory.
Boulevard to Rock City, Lulah Lake and Falls. Good livery and telephone.
TAKE ST. ELMO ELECTRIC CAR.
For terms, etc., address
CHARLES ELLIOTT.

THE CELEBRATED
Rockbridge Alum Springs
Open June 1st, 1894.
WITH UNPRECEDENTED LOW RATES:
$35 First Month: Only
$30 For Second Month.
Persons desiring room should go early, as engagements for June indicate a crowd.
B. F. TERRY, Manager.

Hotel St. Simon,
THE "NEWPORT OF THE SOUTH,"
IS NOW OPEN
For the Summer Season.
This is a favorite watering place for Atlantians. Cuisine is all that could be desired and every possible attention is given for the comfort of guests. Strong ocean surf right at the hotel. For particulars write to
CHARLES A. DUNN, Manager,
St. Simon's Island, Ga.
SAMUEL STOCKING, JR., Aragon Hotel, represents St. Simon's hotel in Atlanta.
may 24—2m

Catoosa Springs, Buffalo-Epsom Water.
The great remedy for removal of ossified substances from the liver and kidneys and for all stomach and bowel diseases.
Located high up in the mountains of north Georgia. Only two miles from railroad. The most famous watering place in the south. Special low rates will be made this season. For particulars, address
PORTER WARNER & CO.,
july3-1m Catoosa Springs, Ga.

Office of the Cotton States and International Exposition Co.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for doing the excavation consisting of about 50,000 cubic yards, and preparing the main-building site for the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, at Piedmont park, will be received at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta up to 12 o'clock m., of Friday, the 6th day of July, 1894. Bidders will be required to include in the price per cubic yard the cost of clearing, grubbing and surfacing up of the earth at such points and in such manner as may be designated by the engineer in charge. Nothing but excavation will be paid for, and all earth will be deposited at such points and in such manner as the engineer in charge will designate.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $250 as guarantee that the party making the bid will enter into contract with the company for doing said work in case he should be the successful bidder, and should he fail to enter into contract within four days after the acceptance by the company of his bid he will forfeit said check to the Cotton States and International Exposition Company as liquidated damages. Satisfactory bond and security will be required for faithful performance of contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the company. Bids will be addressed to H. E. W. Palmer, director general.

Further information can be had by application to the undersigned at 9½ Peachtree street. GRANT WILKINS,
Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee. june30tojuly6

Queen of the Mountains
Porter Springs, so universally and so favorably known for years as Queen of the Mountains, opens June 20th under same management (its owner) as heretofore, with same unsurpassed table fare and low rates. Board by month $1 per day, by week, $1.50 per day, less than week, $2 per day.
New hack line contractor, with new hacks and new teams, leaving depot, Gainesville, Ga., on arrival of morning train from Atlanta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, going through in seven hours. Fare $2 trunks $1 per hundred pounds, valises 25 cents.
Altitude 3,000 feet above sea level, 2,000 feet above Atlanta, 1,500 feet above Marietta and Gainesville, 1,200 feet above Mt. Airy, Clarkesville and Tallulah Falls, 1,000 feet above Lookout mountain and Asheville, affording the greatest change of climate possible south. Chalybeate water the strongest in the state.
Baths, billiards and ten pins free, music for dancing every evening. Physician always in attendance. Reference confidently made to all visitors of the past ten years. For further information address,
HENRY P. FARROW,
Porter Springs, Lumpkin county, Ga.
june 21-1m thur su tu.

Dirt!

Your watch needs cleaning and oiling once every eighteen months, if you would preserve its time-keeping qualities. Consider: In that time the balance wheel turns on its delicate axis 236,682,000 times; it does not "rest" at night, like ordinary machines, but keeps at its work unceasingly. You oil an engine or a sewing machine, or any other mechanical contrivance, daily or weekly; but that delicate instrument of precision—your watch—is allowed to go uncared for until it is clogged with dirt, and stops. The best of oil becomes thick and dirty in time; in this condition it wears the pivots, and destroys that exactness of their fit in the jewel-holes which is necessary to a correct performance. Let us look at your watch. We will give you a conscientious opinion as to whether it needs attention. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers.

fine whisky

is beneficial and conducive to health, when used in moderation. we sell fine whisky, in fact, its our "long suit"—brands like "canadian club," "four aces," "o. o. p.," "old charter," "cleveland club" cannot be surpassed. come to us.

bluthenthal & bickart, "b&b."

24 and 46 marietta st. 'phone 378.

empty barrels for sale.

FRANK M. POTTS,
HENRY POTTS,
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The Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep everything that can be called for in their line.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,

Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW DOCTORS.

DR. A. SOPER.

DR. A. MacKENZIE.

All who visit the foreign doctors before August 2d will receive services two months free of charge. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. During the past month 854 visited the doctors and 276 were rejected as incurable. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

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"THE TARIFF BILL"

Has passed the senate and the mercury has passed 90 in Atlanta. Why should the citizens endure the intense heat when they can take the

SEABOARD AIR-LINE

for Old Point, Virginia Beach and Ocean View and enjoy the cool, refreshing breeze of the ocean and take a dip in the briny deep? Tickets only $24.70 for the round trip. Call at No. 6 Kimball house for all information regarding the Atlanta special, a solid vestibule train, with Pullman sleepers to Portsmouth, Va. july5, 4t.

NOT SATISFIED.

The Prohibitionists Threaten to Call an Election for the County.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING TONIGHT

The Situation Will Be Fully Discussed A Very Loose Enforcement of the Law Is Charged.

The prohibitionists are not exactly satisfied with the manner in which the law governing the sale of whisky is being enforced, and they propose, unless a decided improvement takes place within the next few days, to call for a regular prohibition election.

In order to discuss the matter fully an important meeting will be held tonight at the prohibition hall, on Whitehall street. This is the regular semi-monthly meeting of the organization, but on account of the issues to be discussed it will be a meeting of unusual interest from a political point of view and will have a decided bearing upon the present situation.

Every prohibitionist in the city is urged to attend the meeting tonight.

Mr. Frank J. Sibley, the organizer for the Georgia Prohibition Association, will make the principal address. He will be followed by a number of interesting speakers and the meeting will be such as to interest all who attend.

A well known prohibitionist was seen by a representative of The Constitution yesterday afternoon and the matter was very freely discussed.

"The topics to be discussed," said he, "at the meeting tonight are the importance of close organization, fidelity to obligations assumed and the advancement of the prohibition cause throughout the state. The loose manner of enforcing the law against the sale of whisky, especially on the Sabbath day, and the failure to prosecute when cases are made, will be considered. The unusual methods resorted to in granting a license to a beer saloon on Edgewood avenue, all in direct violation of law and agreements entered into by which they were not allowed on residence streets, will also be discussed. The members have already made up their minds that any future violation or infringement of this agreement will result in the call of a prohibition election at no distant day. In the interest of peace and harmony we demand that the law shall be respected. If this is not done an election will be called."

If the prohibition issue is injected into the political situation it will make it warmly interesting.

Sufferers forget the sunlight when they notice the shadow to which disease has brought them. They have only to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and bright rays of health will soon be theirs.

The St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co., is made of Bohemian hops and Wisconsin barley. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

Get a bottle of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to flavor your Soda and Lemonade, and keep your digestive organs in order.

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts

Cerebrine for the brain, Cardine for the heart, Testine, Ovarine, etc. Two drachms $2.50. Jacobs' Pharmacy, or Columbia Chemical Company, Washington. june21-3m-thus sat tues

Christian Endeavor.

Special excursion for Cleveland and Niagara Falls, leaving Atlanta Tuesday, July 10th. One fare for the round trip, tickets good until September 15th. Address A. B. Carrier, No. 64 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. june21tojuly10-eod

Don't Overlook This.

When you go to the grand opening of Jacobs' pharmacy this evening and see and hear and get perfumed with the spray of delightful odors. Just step across to the corner of Peachtree, Decatur and Edgewood avenue and examine Jacobs' Little Palace drug store. Here will be found elegance on a rather smaller scale, but a first-class, neat, compact and beautiful drug store. Don't fail to visit it on your rounds of sight-seeing.

"THE HEAVENLY TWINS."

A One-Dollar Book for Fifty Cents.

Or one of the most popular novels of the day at half price. Owing to the repeated demands for this new and popular book the publishers have issued a paper edition of 50,000 copies.

Mr. John M. Miller will place on sale Monday morning 1,000 copies. Mail orders filled at 55 cents, postpaid. Address all orders to John M. Miller, agent, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. june 3—1m.

I consider "Smith's Worm Oil" the best worm medicine sold. It is infallible, never failing to bring the worms, and I always prescribe it in preference to anything else. It is a God-send to the public.
M. C. MARTIN, M. D.,

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

Perfect Passenger Service—A Magnificent Record.

The official records show that from December 4, 1879, to December 4, 1890, (eleven years), there was no passenger, who was in place as a passenger, killed on Chicago and Alton trains. Moreover, there was not a passenger seriously injured (to the extent of losing a limb, an eye, or a member of any kind) during that time. This is a record which, perhaps, cannot be duplicated by any other railroad in the world. The Chicago and Alton is the direct and best route between Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, and St. Louis and Kansas City. It is also the favorite line from Chicago to Denver, Col., and Hot Springs, Ark., "the world's greatest sanitarium." JAMES CHARLTON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. july 3—3t

VERY CHEAP.

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and the East.

Via Central railroad to Savannah, thence by finest coastwise passenger steamers flying the American flag. Tickets include meals and staterooms. Apply to Sam B. Webb, traveling passenger agent, No. 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.

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C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Water Cure Sanitarium.

Is permanently located in Griffin, Ga., to receive and treat all invalids. Send postage stamp for circular.
Mach 12, 1894.
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Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women. 22½ South Broad street. mar 18—1y.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

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A MUSICAL EVENT.

The Ladies' Orchestra of Southern Female College, LaGrange, Ga.

TO PLAY AT THE GRAND NEXT TUESDAY

Night, July 10th—The Entertainment Is to Be Under the Auspices of Woman's Department of the Exposition.

At the meeting of the woman's department of the exposition last Tuesday, the generous offer of the Cox College orchestra to share profits of the proposed concert next Tuesday was accepted with thanks.

The more announcement of the concert by this famous musical organization will attract all music lovers. Hundreds of visitors to the commencements of this institution recall with delight the music furnished by the ladies' orchestra. So popular and renowned has this feature of the college become that it is imitated by several schools over the south. The orchestra is composed exclusively of the present teachers of the college with some of their most proficient pupils—the performers upon the various instruments numbering twenty during this concert tour. The pieces selected for the programme include both classic and popular music of a standard kind.

Among the striking pieces of the programme are "Semiramide," by Rossini; "Chase of the Lion," by Koelling; "In the Mill," by Gillet; "Weiner Blut Waltzes," by Strauss; "Minuet," by Boccherini; "The Military Medley" and the accompaniment to "Hungarian Airs," arranged by Dr. Hans von Bulow.

COMMENTS.

The following comments are selected from many to illustrate the effective performances of the ladies' orchestra:

From report of Georgia Baptist convention by W. G. Cooper, in The Constitution—"It was a rare sight—300 Baptist preachers going wild with enthusiasm and splitting their throats with the rebel yell! Such is the matchless power of music.

"It was in the chapel of the Southern Female college, at LaGrange, the other night, when the young ladies' orchestra, with twenty-five pieces, playing a medley, suddenly introduced 'Dixie.' This orchestra is one of the institutions of which the college, LaGrange and the state may well be proud. Their rendition of the 'Minuet' and others selections was something to remember.

"When 'Dixie' came out from the stringed instruments, the cornet, the organs and the pianos, it came with a fullness of melody and a tenderness of association not even suggested by an ordinary brass band. As the first few notes sounded, the quick ear of a brother from the backwoods caught it, and a keen yell rent the air. Instantly the applause was deafening, and then cheer after cheer rose and reverberated through the hall. After a few bars more of the dear old song, the theme of the medley glided softly into another air, but presently returned with the same exquisite effect. There was the same keen yell, the same thunder of applause, and white handkerchiefs vied with the old preacher's hat. Dr. Frost, of Richmond, shouted aloud; Dr. J. William Jones made a desperate effort to fly to the ceiling, and the whole crowd got happy. Then, all at once, as if from an uncontrollable impulse, twenty-five sweet girl voices sang the chorus. The song hushed the tumult for a brief moment as the sweet voices rose, but as the chorus rounded to its end the genuine old rebel yell from hundreds of fighting parsons' throats rent the air and shook the windows."

The following resolution was offered by Rev. J. William Jones, D. D., at the close of the concert given by the college to the Georgia Baptist convention, April 6, 1892, and was unanimously and enthusiastically passed by a rising vote of that body:

"Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby heartily tendered to the Southern Female college for the really superb concert with which they have favored us, and which reflects the highest credit alike upon the teachers and their pupils."

The piano playing of Miss Alice M. Cox, lately returned from Berlin, will be an artistic feature of the programme. She will render that masterpiece of Liszt's, "Ungarische Fantasie," with orchestra accompaniment. The following extract is translated from her diploma:

Testimonial.

"Miss Cox's talent is very superior; her excellent memory is especially remarkable; her technical skill is developed to virtuosity, and her musical feeling is exquisite, so that she has been able to master the highest demands of her art with the most beautiful success. Miss Cox is warmly recommended by us as a distinguished concert player.

"PROFESSOR HERMANN GEUSS.
"PHILIP SCHARWENKA.
"DR. HUGO GOLDSCHMIDT.
"Director of the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatory of Music, Berlin, Germany.
DR. ERNST JEDLICZKA,
"Special Teacher of the Piano."

Concerning Mrs. Pauline Witherspoon Hutchinson as a vocalist, Lyman Wheeler, of Boston, writes, July 10, 1890:

"Mrs. Hutchinson's voice is a high soprano of delightful quality and her chaste style of singing cannot fail to give unalloyed pleasure."

Reserved tickets for sale at Miller's book store, 37 Marietta street. Price 50c.

We, the undersigned, offer one hundred ($100) dollars for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who so brutally murdered Mrs. M. A. Liley on the night of May 12, 1894.

C. A. LILEY,
F. W. LILEY,
J. F. LILEY.
(Signed)
july 5 2t thur sun

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MARVIN L. CASE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 231 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

C. B. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law, 32½ Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. GOODRICH, ARCHITECT, ATLANTA, GA. Address P. O. Box 374.

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DR. D. S. ARNOLD, DENTIST, Crown and bridge work a specialty. Over Bratton's Drug Store, Peachtree street. febl—ly

HALL BROTHERS, Civil and mining engineers, 67 Gate City bank building, Atlanta Ga. Surveys of all kinds. Special attention given to mines, quarries and hydraulics. july29—1y

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL, LAWYERS. Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe Building, 49½ Whitehall street. Telephone 520.

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Thin Coats. Straw Hats. Light Underwear. Summer Suits.

To explain or discuss the foregoing bargains wastes words and printing. Good Clothing for fine retail trade, regular, orderly, have never before been sold so cheap. The brief argument resulting from the facts is simply:

If you need anything in our line, buy here. Comfort for the heated term, grace in style, economy in cost. Sorts for outdoors and indoors. The stock is majestic, the qualities imperial, the assortment monumental. They command "Attention." Bargains abound beneath this roof that are unequaled in this broad continent.

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TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

Is what you need this hot weather.

It strengthens,

It invigorates,

It beautifies,

It makes you well.

One dose will correct Indigestion in a few minutes, and a few doses will cure the worst form of Dyspepsia.

For sale everywhere.

Manufactured by

Dr. Charles O. Tyner,

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Chas. P. Byrd

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July Investments FOR SALE.

I offer to first buyers—
9,000 state of Georgia 3½ per cent bonds, due 1934.
5,000 state of Georgia 4½ per cent bonds, due 1915.
1,000 state of Georgia 4½ per cent bonds, due 1908.
10,000 Athens (city) 5 per cent bonds, due 1923.
3,000 Georgia railroad bonds, due 1897.
2,000 Georgia railroad bonds, due 1910.
5,000 Atlanta and West Point debentures.
3,000 Sibley Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6s, due 1902.
Other first-class stocks and bonds for
JOHN W. DICKEY,
Broker, Augusta, Ga.
july3-wed thur tues

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june12-1m-fin-page

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93 Whitehall St. and 7 Mitchell St.

Branch Store 291 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock he is now receiving and has on hand his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, head and blue grass seeds, German millet, eastern raised irish potatoes, onion sets and all kinds of garden seeds that are usually planted in this section of the country, both in bulk and in packages, all fresh and true to name. The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers and porter, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies at his Whitehall street store. A perfect variety store in each place. Call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks too numerous to mention here. Terms cash.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. $3. POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA. SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

C. C. RODGERS, 131 Decatur St.
W. D. SMITH, 38 Decatur St.

The Original and Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE) LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

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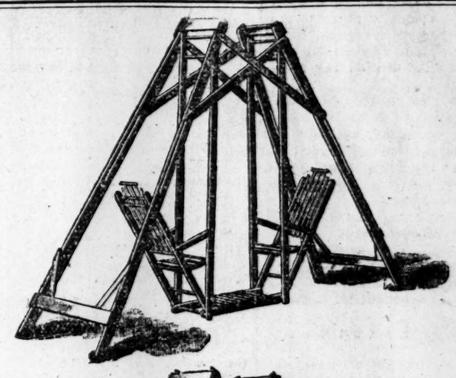

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